



## RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

In 2 vols., demy 8vo, 28s.

## MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE'S SOME EXPERIENCES OF A BARRISTER'S LIFE.

On March 29th, at all Newsagents' and Railway Booksellers', price One Shilling.

### THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE FOR APRIL, 1882.

- I. A BALLROOM REPENTANCE. By Mrs. ANNIE EDWARDES. (*Continued.*)
  - II. A STATESMAN'S LOVE LETTERS.
  - III. EMILIA: an Episode.
  - IV. "WHISPERS."
  - V. GROVE'S "DICTIONARY OF MUSIC."
  - VI. OUT of the BEATEN TRACK in MADAGASCAR.
  - VII. THE FRERES. By Mrs. ALEXANDER. (*Continued.*)
  - VIII. SPRING GREETING.
  - IX. INCIDENTS of TRAVEL.
  - X. VIRGIL'S GARDEN laid out à la DELILLE.
  - XI. ROBIN. By Mrs. PARK. (*Continued.*)
- \* Cases for binding the volumes of "TEMPLE BAR" can be obtained at all Booksellers', price One Shilling each.

## POPULAR NEW NOVELS.

To be had at all the Libraries.

### THE FRERES.

By Mrs. ALEXANDER,

Author of "The Wooing O't," "Which Shall It Be?" &c.  
3 vols., crown 8vo.

"The Freres" is one of the best novels of the season.  
*Illustrated London News.*

### THE PET of the CONSULATE.

3 vols., crown 8vo. [Now ready.]

### JACK URQUHART'S DAUGHTER.

By PAMELA SNEYD.

2 vols., crown 8vo.

"The book is well written, and contains good and artistic work."—*Athenaeum.*

### A MERE CHANCE.

By ADA CAMBRIDGE,

Author of "In Two Years' Time," &c.

In 3 vols., crown 8vo.

"A Mere Chance" is a well-told romance of modern life. Her style is decidedly pleasant."—*Athenaeum.*

### THE GARDEN of EDEN.

By A NEW AUTHOR.

In 3 vols., crown 8vo.

"A book so fresh and pleasant will be welcome to all readers."—*Illustrated Sporting News.*

"There are passages of force and vividness in 'The Garden of Eden.'"—*St. James's Gazette.*

**RICHARD BENTLEY & SON,**  
8, NEW BURLINGTON STREET,  
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

## SMITH, ELDER, & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Now ready, THIRD EDITION, with a Portrait, 2 vols., crown 8vo, 18s.

### MEMORIES OF OLD FRIENDS:

Being Extracts from the Journals and Letters of CAROLINE FOX, of Penjerrick, Cornwall, from 1835 to 1871. To which are added Fourteen Original Letters from J. S. MILL never before published. Edited by HORACE N. PYM.

UNDER the SANCTION of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN. Now ready, with a Portrait, bound in cloth, 4s. 6d.

THE "PEOPLE'S EDITION" of the LIFE of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE CONSORT. By Sir THEODORE MARTIN, K.C.B. \* The Work may also be obtained in Six Parts, price 6d. each.

NEW VOLUME BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Now ready, crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

### IRISH ESSAYS and OTHERS.

By MATTHEW ARNOLD.

CONTENTS.—The Incompatibles—An Unregarded Irish Grievance—Ecco, Convertitur ad Gentes—The Future of Liberalism—A Speech at Eton—The French Play in London—Copyright—Prefaces to Poems.

NEW WORK BY LESLIE STEPHEN.

THE SCIENCE of ETHICS: an Essay upon Ethical Theory as modified by the Doctrine of Evolution. By LESLIE STEPHEN, Author of "A History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," "Hours in a Library," &c. Demy 8vo, 16s. [Immediately.]

Ready this day, crown 8vo, 6s.

### LORD MACAULAY: Essayist and Historian.

By the Hon. ALBERT S. G. CANNING, Author of "Philosophy of Charles Dickens," "Religious Strife in British History," &c. Demy 8vo, 16s.

### NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF BRANDRAM'S SHAKESPEARE.

Ready this day, SECOND EDITION, large crown 8vo, 6s.

SHAKESPEARE: Certain Selected Plays Abridged for the Use of the Young. By SAMUEL BRANDRAM, M.A. Oxon.

### NOTES and JOTTINGS from ANIMAL LIFE.

By the late FRANK BUCKLAND. With Portrait and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 12s. 6d. [Immediately.]

## NEW NOVELS.

SCHLOSS and TOWN. By F. M. Peard, Author of "The Rose Garden," "Cartouche," &c. 3 vols., post 8vo. [Just published.]

LOVE the DEBT. By Basil. 3 vols., post 8vo. "A bright and cleverly written novel."—*Athenaeum.*

A POOR SQUIRE. By Holme Lee, Author of "Sylvan Holt's Daughter," &c. 2 vols., post 8vo. [Immediately.]

SCOTCH MARRIAGES. By Sarah Tytler, Author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline," "A Garden of Women," &c. 3 vols., post 8vo. [Shortly.]

### NEW STORY.

NOTICE.—THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for APRIL contains the First Part of a New Story, entitled "NO NEW THING," by the Author of "Mademoiselle de Mersac," "Matrimony," &c. The Story will be Illustrated by Mr. Du Maurier.

On March 29 (One Shilling), No. 268.

### THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE

For APRIL.

With Illustrations by GEORGE DU MAURIER and W. SMALL.

CONTENTS.

NO NEW THING. (With an Illustration.) Chap. I.—Friendship. II.—Mrs. Staniforth's Neighbours. TALKERS and TALKERS. CASTERS and CHESTERS. PEPPINIELLO: Twenty-two Hours with a Neapolitan Street-Boy. RAMBLES AMONG BOOKS. No. IV.—The State Trials. A PORT of the PAST. THE LADY. By R. A. PROCTOR. THE CHURCH IN THE SKA. By EDMUND W. GOSSE. DAMOCLES. By the Author of "For Percival." (With an Illustration.) Chap. V.—On the Cliff.

London: SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

## SPECIAL NUMBER

OF

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

(The APRIL Number.)

188, FLEET STREET, E.C., March 25, 1882.

Messrs. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, & CO. beg to announce that the APRIL Issue of "HARPER'S MAGAZINE" will be a SPECIAL NUMBER, which they expect will rival the success of the Christmas issue.

They will be grateful for early intimation of the increased orders of the Trade (through the London Agents or in your usual course), in view of the great difficulty in promptly reprinting the illustrated portions of the Number. The First Edition will be of TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND COPIES, and they are unable to promise that demands above the standing orders can be supplied from this edition unless ordered at once.

The Number will include Twenty-three Contributions and over Sixty Illustrations, Five of them Full-page, including Three on Plate Paper. The variety and interest of the Papers have never, they think, been approached.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S New Novel, "SHANDON BELLS," commences in this Number, with Full-Page Plate Illustration by Mr. W. SMALL. This story, of Irish scenes and journalistic London—both specially interesting subjects at the present day—will, they believe, prove to be one of the most popular of Mr. Black's novels.

Besides another strong instalment of "Anne," with Illustrations by Reinhart, there is a capital humorous tale, "Poor Ogra-Moga," with Six clever Illustrations by A. B. Frost. With these may be named "In Days Gone By," a true love-story from real life, with Two Engravings from Miniatures.

"MR. GLADSTONE at HAWARDEN," written by H. W. LUCY, with Illustrations for which Mr. Gladstone has kindly furnished facilities, is a peculiarly timely and interesting paper. The Illustrations include a fine Portrait of Mr. Gladstone, Full-Page, on Plate Paper; Portraits of Mrs. Gladstone, W. H. and Herbert Gladstone; Mr. Gladstone in his Library; a Miniature of Gladstone when a child of two years old with his Sister; Views of old Hawarden Castle and the new Residence, and facsimile of Mr. Gladstone's Autograph Letter to Lord Beaconsfield.

"Spanish Vistas"—I, by G. P. LATHORP, commences a Series of superbly Illustrated Papers on Spain, with a Full-page Illustration, "A Dream of Spain," on Plate Paper, forming the Frontispiece of the Number, and Sixteen other Wood-engravings.

"A Trial Balance of Decoration" shows the real progress of Decorative Art in the past three or four years, with Six fine Illustrations from recent American Interiors.

"The History of Wood-engraving," a sketch of the origins of the art, with Five Examples from Early Blocks, will be especially interesting to "HARPER" readers.

"Silver San Juan," with Twelve Illustrations of Colorado Scenery by Thomas Moran, gives a picturesque account of the American Silver-Mining Region.

"Athena Parthenos," on the Recent Discoveries at Athens, includes an Engraving of the Statue the finding of which was telegraphed by the Chief Magistrate of Athens to the Lord Mayor of London.

The only Non-Illustrated Paper, on "What We Owe to the Trees," while interesting to the general reader, will be of special value in the Agricultural provinces.

An Indian Poem, "LOVE and DEATH," by MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, covering some pages, is of remarkable beauty.

Another of ROBERT HERRICK'S POEMS is given in Mr. E. A. Abbey's characteristic setting of Illustration. There is also a great variety of other Poems.

The usual Editorial Departments will also be included.

London:  
SAMSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, & RIVINGTON,  
Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

No. 516, New Series.

**THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.**

**It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.**

**LITERATURE.***Eighth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.*

In issuing its Eighth Report the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts prides itself upon having examined some five hundred collections since its first appointment. This in itself is good work. If it had done nothing else, the Commission would be entitled to the praise of having awakened the interest of owners who may have thought little, if they thought at all, of their MSS. and papers. We shall hardly ever again hear of diplomatic or domestic correspondence being sold for waste paper after lying for years, forgotten, in garrets or outhouses; nor again of glorious bonfires of dust-gathering old letters lighted up during some energetic spring cleaning. We may rather expect to see the other extreme—papers, merely because they are old, indiscriminately laid up in lavender and treaded with a superstitious reverence and an exaggerated idea of their importance. But better this than careless indifference.

The successive Reports have, in the nature of things, gone on steadily increasing in bulk. The present issue runs to three volumes—the first, with its large Appendix and Index, containing nearly 800 pages; the second, 166 pages. The third volume (issued since this article was written) deals with Lord Ashburnham's famous collection.

Now it is in no mere spirit of fault-finding that we say that to us this Report seems unnecessarily long. Making every allowance for difficulties which all who have had to do with cataloguing and calendaring of papers know to be inevitable, one turns over many of these pages with a sigh for an editor's trenchant pen. No one will grudge the space filled by copious extracts from interesting papers which are in private hands, and are therefore not always accessible. For example, the fluent letters of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, and the valuable historical and social letters in the possession of Lord Denbigh will be read with interest and profit. But it is in dealing with the more ancient documents, usually deposited in public or corporate libraries, that the qualities of the cataloguer are tested. The art of sifting the wheat from the chaff is not so easy as might appear; and in some of these pages we are regaled with an amount of chaff which we would gladly have seen blown to the winds before the press fixed it where it is. What, for instance, we may ask, is the historical value of lengthy descriptions of fines and recoveries, with repetition of all their wearisome verbiage? If it is the business (which we doubt) of the Commission

to chronicle such small beer, let the brew at least be a short one which will not flood its pages with "abovesaids" and "aforesaids," and curiously exact descriptions of those not very rare devices, notarial marks. A single example is enough to show what we mean.

"17 June, 27 Elizabeth.—Final concord, made in the octaves of the Sacred Trinity, at Westminster, before Edmund Anderson, Francis Wyndham, and William Peryman, justices, and others of the Queen's lieges there, between Thomas Walmesley, serjeant-at-law, plaintiff, and George Earl of Cumberland and Francis Clifford, esq., deforciant, respecting the manor of Cowthorpe *alias* Cowlethorpe with its appurtenances, and respecting sixteen messuages, twenty tofts, two dove-cotes, twenty gardens, three hundred acres of arable land, a hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, a hundred acres of wood, two hundred acres of moor, fifty acres of turbary, sixty acres of scrub and briery, and rent of twenty shillings, with appurtenances in Cowthorpe *alias* Cowlethorpe, Byckerton, and Hunsynore, and concerning the advowson of the church of Cowthorpe aforesaied, co. York: by which fine the said deforciant acknowledge the right of the premises to be in the said plaintiff."

Nor is it pleasing to meet in a publication of this nature the attempts at fine writing which crop up in certain of the reports in the Appendix. The language has hitherto been generally sober enough; and we may hope that in future it may be so maintained, particularly in a work which is in a great measure intended for historical students.

In the present Report the Commissioners have dealt with some twenty collections in England, four in Scotland, and five in Ireland. The first collection which is noticed is the large one at Blenheim, chiefly consisting of the papers of John, Duke of Marlborough, and his son-in-law Charles, Earl of Sunderland. The late Mr. Horwood, who reported on the collection, evidently felt at a loss how best to handle such an enormous mass of material, and he has therefore selected for fuller illustration those portions which have a literary interest. Hence we have our attention called to the letters which passed between Queen Anne and the Duchess, touching on the differences which separated "dear Mrs. Freeman" from "unfortunate Morley;" and to some score of letters from Pope to the Duchess. With regard to the latter, Mr. Horwood observes that they are written "in such terms that it seems impossible that Atossa, in Pope's *Epistle on the Characters of Women*, can be meant for the Duchess." But we know from Mr. Courthope's recent volume of the new edition of Pope's works that Atossa was meant for the Duchess, and that Pope meant to publish it, but with such disguises that the character might be taken to represent another person. There are also printed at length three letters of Defoe, written in 1708 when on his political mission in Scotland. Attached to one addressed to Godolphin, his new patron, is a curiously worded postscript referring to private difficulties. "I have layn," he says,

"at the pool for deliverance a long time, but have ever wanted the help needful when the moment for cure happen'd. I moet humbly seek your Lordshipp's help, which with the

breath of your mouth can restore the distresses of your faithful servant."

In the Earl of Portsmouth's papers we are introduced to a great man in an unexpected situation. Sir Isaac Newton, no longer resting at his ease in his garden and philosophising on the falling apple, is here hard at work, not to say drudging, in his office at the Mint. As the Report says:

"the notion that Sir Isaac Newton's successive offices in the Mint were places of easy employment, allowing him abundant time for his scientific pursuits, is strangely irreconcilable with the revelations of MSS. that prove him to have been a painful toiler at petty and uncongenial tasks;"

but we are inclined to doubt whether Sir Isaac was really called upon to write so many painful drafts of so many official letters. It is more probable that he had the failing not uncommon in active-minded men—over-anxiety to have a thing done, and unwillingness to depute matters of detail to others. And we think we see an excuse for him in thus personally discharging "the literary functions of an office that made him a frequent correspondent with the Treasury." We have known heads of departments equally fidgety, and spoiling quite as much paper when addressing My Lords of that autocratic Board. Apart from this personal interest, the papers are very valuable for the history of the coinage and minting of the period, and generally deserve the full notice which they have received. We have no space to go into Sir Isaac's troubles with clipped coin and Wood's halfpence (which, like many English things much decried in Ireland, proved to be of unusually good quality); nor can we more than refer to the work he had with the Alva Silver Mine, near Stirling. The connexion of a German name (that of Dr. Brandshagen, who was sent down to examine the ore) with precious metal to be extracted from Scottish soil irresistibly recalls the figure of Douster-swivel in *The Antiquary*. We may, however, stop to recommend to the notice of those who are answerable for the poverty-stricken designs of our present bronze coinage an ingenious scheme of some unknown projector—"That the copper coin be henceforward a series of events of history, commencing [of course] at the glorious Revolution of 1688."

After describing the MSS. of the Earl of Jersey, the most important of which is a political treatise on the social state of England at the close of Henry VIII.'s reign, the Commissioners print the calendar of documents in the House of Lords, from 1666 to 1670-71. Among these papers they direct attention to the minutes of the committee, in 1669, on the fall of rents and decay of trade. The evidence of the well-known Josiah Child enumerates the depressing causes to be, among other things, taxes on home manufactures, export of coin, bad poor-laws, scarcity of labour, the fire and plague, "usual plenty of corn," and "the improvement of Ireland, which exports to the colonies in Dutch ships." Yet he thinks that "perfect free trade is an advantage." Another interesting document is the draft of a Bill "for punishing and suppressing of atheism, profaneness, and profane cursing and swearing." The scale of fines for bad language runs down the ranks of society

from the peer at 20s. to the "any other person" at 1s., and impartially includes the clergy, "a dignified clergyman under the degree of a bishop" being rated at 10s. The documents connected with absolutely private interests are not so valuable as those calendared in the last Report. Here, however, are to be noted, among attempts for social improvement, Bills for stopping duels, against transporting English subjects beyond seas, to prevent stealing and transporting children; and pointing in the same direction is the petition of the poor distressed debtors, December 12, 1670, whose hard treatment is shown in the cruel proverb, "That they will make dice of their bones." We should also mention that those who wish to read the arguments in Skinner's case can now do so in the printed decipher of the expunged entries in the Journal.

The Annals of the College of Physicians begin in the year 1518, and contain much that is interesting for the history of manners. It is a satisfaction to find that quacks so often met their due, even in spite of great people's interference, as when Lord Hunsdon tried to beg off Paul Farfax, who had been caught administering "celestial water." Still, in these days we must not say that the College was right in imprisoning a lady for practising medicine. But, after all, she was but a weak sister, who promised not to do it again. Among the records of the plague in London in 1563, it is told that, after a whole family had been swept away, three dogs of the household died; so it was ordered, somewhat illogically, that all dogs and cats should be destroyed, to prevent spread of infection. We are glad to see that in 1591 one Roger Powell was cited for posting on the walls certain "bragging bills," which we take to be the forerunners of those advertisements of miraculous cures which adorn the walls of our railway-stations and the covers of our periodicals. In 1605, the College foolishly doubted whether they could elect a Scotchman. The King, of course, thought otherwise; so elected he was.

The letters of theseventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Lord Denbigh's collection, the greater part of which were catalogued in the last Report, are, almost without exception, worth reading. The new ones include additional letters to Dykevelt, and, at the end, several ladies' letters, written in a lively strain. We may quote a specimen from one of Lady Westmoreland's, written from London in 1745:—

"No news is come of the surrender of Carlile and M. Wades marching towards the rebels. Everybody is full of anxiety for the events of their meeting, as the late bad weather must have harraas'd our troops extremely in their march. If he is not successful, we must expect the utmost confusion here, and indeed everything bears a dismal aspect. If the rebels shou'd come southward sure you won't think it adviseable to stay in the country, since I am told they would probably come by Coventry, tho' I must own nothing but fear wou'd drive one to this town, for I never knew it half so disagreeable, and in fine days have repented leaving the country twenty times."

Turning to what may be called the archaeological side of the Report, two ancient collections come under notice—viz., the muniments

of Magdalen College, Oxford, and the Cathedral Library at Canterbury. The short abstract describing the former supplements the one which appeared in the Fourth Report of the Commission. Printed *in extenso* is a declaration of the grounds of the insurrection in Kent in 1450, drawn up in English in a rustic style (and for this reason of linguistic value), the importance of which as the "first open manifestation of Yorkist sympathies" is noted by Mr. Macray.

The MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury which are here described are the registers of Christ Church, the original charters having been already examined. But, first, Mr. Sheppard gives us an account of the MS. known as the Kentish Domesday of the monastery, written early in the twelfth century. The differences, chiefly of omission, from the text of the King's Domesday can be seen by the specimens which are printed; and the variations in the spelling of local names should be remarked. The registers Mr. Sheppard divides into three classes:—

1. The Cartularies.
2. The Records of the Acts of the Prior and Chapter acting as Custodes Spiritualitatis, sede vacante.
3. The ordinary conventional registers, written up from day to day by the Cancellerarius of the monastery, and chiefly occupied by matters connected with the domestic discipline of the convent, but also containing frequent notices of secular matters here and there interspersed;

and he leads us, by careful analysis, through the contents of about half their number.

The largest collections of municipal archives reported on are those of Chester and Leicester. The former city can boast of documents as early as the twelfth century, the first being a licence to the citizens from Henry II. The total number of charters is, however, small—a deficiency which is compensated by upwards of five hundred books and a nearly equal number of letters and papers. The sheriffs' Year-Books begin in the reign of Henry V., and are cited as containing important information on the internal affairs of the city. But these are only briefly noticed, and the chief attention is directed to the charters and correspondence. Some social restrictions are curious, one of which we may quote:—

"Order, made 32 Henry VIII., for correcting and putting an end to irregularities amongst women in the wearing of caps, kerchiefs, and hats; whereby it is ordained, 'That after the eyght day of September next comyng, no maner single or unmaried woman within the saide citie shall be upon hur heede eny whyte cap or of other colour under Payne of ii.s. for every tyme so offendinge, nor that eny wyfe, wedo, or other woman or maybe wythin the same citie after the daye aforesaid shall weare eny hatt of blacke or other colour onelies it be when she rydes or els goith on walking abrode into the foldes or country under Payne of iiij.s. iiiij.d.,' &c."

And might we recommend the following good practice for imitation by some of our London vestries?—

"The R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Mayor and the Worp<sup>th</sup> the Justices of the peace of this City will from tyme to tyme walk personally through the severall streets and lanes in this city, and take notice where the same are foul and dirty."

In the Leicester collection, the most interesting documents are a record of early inquisitions on the origin of bridge-silver and portage

before the end of the eleventh century, and the charter in French of Edmund Crouchback, of 1277, which has been long mislaid. Both are printed in full, and of the latter there is also given an English version of the fifteenth century. The curious story of the origin of the taxes, as told in the first of these documents, is too long to be quoted here; and we must refer the reader to the Report, where he will find a trial by wager of battle in which the combatants fought "from the first hour even to the ninth," and even at that late hour kindly warned each other against impending harm. Without irreverence, we may confess that the reading of this duel recitals to us another famous one which Alice witnessed in the looking-glass.

Several other charters of this collection are also printed in full—in some instances, we think, rather unnecessarily; but in such documents we generally find something to please us in the names of witnesses, to which the eye naturally turns. We are glad to note such names as Alexander le Deboner, John Fridaylein, Simon Curlevache, and Symon Siseandtwenti; but we are inclined to doubt the accuracy of the reading of "Guidone de Leziman, fratre nostro" in a charter of Henry III. as representing the name of Gui de Lusignan, the King's half-brother.

Space will not allow more than a brief reference to a few of the remaining collections; but we should not dismiss the English portion without a word for the records of the Ewelme Almshouses, which, though few, are calendared in a way to bring out interesting points of local custom. A delightful piece of canine Latin appears under date of 1637, when an unhappy poacher was fined 16d. for shooting a hare "cum bombardo."

We have already referred to the excellent letters of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare. These are by far the most readable of the Irish papers before us. The portion of the Ormonde collection here reported on, which consists entirely of petitions, is rather disappointing. Lord Talbot de Malahide's papers, on the other hand, relate to the well-known and interesting period of the Revolution, and it is to be regretted that they are so few and in such bad condition. Among them is an account of James's private estate in Ireland.

Mr. Gilbert continues his catalogue of the MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, and prints some full extracts from interesting personal narratives of the period of the Civil Wars, including the curious "Aporismal Discovery of Treasonable Faction," an account of Irish affairs from 1641 to 1652.

The papers of the Duke of Manchester, which form the subject of the second volume of Appendix, have been deposited by his Grace in the Public Record Office. They cover the period from the reign of Henry VIII. to the beginning of this century; and also include the collection of the family of Rich, Earls of Warwick, with which the House of Montagu was allied. Among the latter are papers relating to the early history of the colonies in Virginia and the Bermudas, those of Virginia being of special interest as showing the cruelties and miseries to which emigrants were subjected. A large part of

the Montagu collection consists of the diplomatic correspondence of Charles, the first Duke of Manchester, from 1688 to 1708, which has been used in various historical works. A very accurate account of the whole collection has been drawn up in an exhaustive calendar and report by Mr. Pike, of the Record Office.

E. MAUNDE THOMPSON.

“Classical Writers.” Edited by J. R. Green. *Demosthenes.* By S. H. Butcher. (Macmillan.)

THIS is an admirable little book. Mr. Butcher has brought his finished scholarship to bear on a difficult, but most interesting, chapter of Greek literary history, and only those who have some previous acquaintance with the ground can appreciate the amount of labour and of original criticism which he has condensed into 172 pages. The result is as fresh and attractive in form as it is ripe in learning and thorough in method. Greek literature, above all others, exacts a true feeling for language as the first condition of its successful treatment. The Greek masterpieces, alike in verse and in prose, are works of art which at no moment lose their contact with nature; and no one can be in full sympathy with them whose trained instinct cannot follow the free play of the living speech. It is here that the scholarship sometimes described as “verbal” asserts its indispensable value for the higher criticism. Such an intimacy with classical Greek as is implied in the power of writing classical Greek prose is an invaluable source of insight into the style and tone of a master like Demosthenes. Mr. Butcher’s primer forcibly illustrates the sense in which the best Greek scholar is the best critic of Greek literature.

The first chapter, on the “Age of Demosthenes,” is a pregnant sketch of Greek politics and manners in the fourth century B.C.; the last, on “Demosthenes as a Statesman and an Orator,” will probably be its rival in general interest. But the intermediate chapters, dealing with the particulars of biography and work, will certainly not be less attractive to students of Demosthenes; and there are not many students, it may safely be said, who will not learn something new from them. The analyses of the speeches are remarkably well done—being readable in themselves, and at the same time directly helpful for the study of the Greek text. I am not satisfied that the slightness of the reference to Philip in the speech for the *Rhodians* is an adequate reason for shifting its date from 351 to 353 or 352 B.C. (pp. 43, 44). There are some good observations at p. 139 on the danger of pressing purely stylistic evidence where it is doubtful whether a speech was written by Demosthenes or by a contemporary of competent rhetorical training. In some such cases, as in those where critics differ regarding the precise lines of suture in the Homeric poems, demonstrative proof is beyond the reach of modern criticism. In the Homeric problem we have to allow for a traditional epic style. So here we must allow, not merely for common rhetorical formulas and topics, but also for a special disturbance of the “personal equation”—viz.,

the well-known freedom with which even the best writers of Greek rhetorical prose directly borrowed or adapted passages from each other. I am glad to notice that Mr. Butcher recognises the *ἀλογος αἰσθῆσις* of Dionysius as a test of *idiom* presumably finer than moderns can be sure of possessing.

Mr. Butcher’s view of the Harpalus affair is that Demosthenes was, perhaps, really guilty, but may have taken the money with the purpose of forming a nucleus for a national defence fund. It is quite true that the political morality of ancient Greece distinguished between the traitor who took a bribe against his country and the patriot who took a bribe in its interests. The evidence for this obscure affair does not appear sufficient to decide the fact. So far as it goes, however, I still incline to believe, as I have said elsewhere (*Encycl. Brit.* vii. 71), that there is the strongest probability in favour of Demosthenes having been innocent. The concurrence of two powerful influences would have sufficed to procure his condemnation by an Areopagus which, in those days, cannot have been inaccessible to either. One was that of the Macedonian party; the other, that of the “young Athens” party, who resented his successful opposition to the desperate and interested advice of Harpalus that Athens should at once rise against Alexander.

The use of modern illustration for classical history and literature demands much tact. It may be desirable to indicate an analogy where it would be quite misleading to institute a parallel. Mr. Butcher is within the proper limit when he suggests a resemblance between ancient Macedonia—the northern and half-barbaric power, ambitious of touching the Mediterranean—and modern Russia; between Philip’s emphasis in disclaiming designs which he was eagerly prosecuting, and the same characteristic in Napoleon. The more detailed comparison of Demosthenes to Burke is duly guarded, and is justified by several traits, particularly by the way in which both orators develop principles from facts. The points of personal likeness, we might add, bring into stronger relief the contrast between the conditions of political and social life with which the two men had to deal. I have no doubt that this excellent sketch will greatly serve the intelligent study of Demosthenes in England. Primers like this deserve the praise, *βασικὴ μὲν ἀλλὰ μόδα*.

R. C. JEBB.

*Calendar of Home Office Papers, 1770–1772.*  
Edited by R. A. Roberts. (Longmans.)

THE month of January in the first of these years was a troubled period in English history. A majority of the House of Commons had just affirmed the incapacity of Wilkes to sit in Parliament, and declared Col. Luttrell the duly elected member for Middlesex; but the members of the Ministry, in their alarm at the re-appearance of Lord Chatham in political life, began to entertain doubts about the wisdom of the conduct they had themselves advised. One after another of these perplexed politicians retired from their posts; the freeholders of the various counties sent up indignant remonstrances to their members

and prayed for a dissolution of Parliament; and, at last, the Prime Minister himself felt that he could retain office no longer. He pleaded the “constant fatigues of his office” as his excuse, and surrendered his place to the more pliable Lord North.

A far larger portion of this volume devoted to Irish affairs than to any other subject. Lord Townshend, the Viceroy, sought and obtained the permission of the Cabinet for the dismissal from their appointments of some of his prominent opponents, and for the removal of others from the ranks of the Privy Council. One of these gentlemen, before throwing himself into opposition, had, if the statements of the Viceroy can be trusted, offered himself with obliging courtesy for the post of Chief Secretary, and when that was declined had expressed his willingness to vacate his seat in Parliament in favour of a viceregal nominee on condition of receiving a peerage. The striking of this high-minded patriot out of the list of Irish privy councillors had such an effect upon the Duke of Leinster that he asked for a similar “favour” to be conferred on himself. In due course the favour was granted, and the Duke’s letter (p. 42 of Calendar), thanking Lord Townshend for his trouble in the matter, is as fine a specimen of Irish sarcasm as can be desired. These measures did not smooth the path of the Viceroy, and not a post passed without his transmitting to England the particulars of the intrigues in which he was involved and the harassing difficulties of his position. More than once he sent to the Secretary of State a list of the members who had passed over to the opposition, with the details of the preferments which they had received or coveted. These greedy placemen clamoured for peerages for themselves, preferments for their brothers, and pensions for their friends. A more painful picture of Irish corruption at this epoch could not be painted than is contained in these letters of the Viceroy. The difficulties of his position were enhanced by the fact that the Ministry continued to grant to their supporters large pensions on the Irish Civil List. The most flagrant instance of this kind was the pension of £1,000 a-year conferred on “Jerry” Dyson during the lives of his three sons. When it was first announced to the Viceroy he had predicted that a “most disagreeable address” would be carried against it, and his prophecy was not falsified. The pension came under the notice of the House of Commons, and was condemned by a majority of twelve votes.

During this same period affairs in Jersey were disturbing the repose of the Secretary of State. Some of the inhabitants had broken out into open riot, and could not be pacified until the special commissioner pointed out to them the proper course which they should adopt for obtaining a removal of their grievances. After a critical examination of the complaints of the islanders, he arrived at the conclusion that the people were sincerely attached to their Sovereign, and that the fault lay with the governing body of the island. Like most other reformers, the commissioner speedily incurred the displeasure of partisans on both sides. On the one hand, the lieutenant-bailly

defended himself persistently until he tired out the patience of the Secretary of State and brought down on his own head a sharp rebuke for the impropriety of his conduct. On the other, a "low, caballing pamphleteer, pensioned by Government," called Dr. Shabbear—this must be the notorious doctor whose pension was one of the gifts bestowed by Lord Bute on literature—published and sent to every member of the Privy Council a work traducing and vilifying the character of the commissioner. These disputes dragged on for years, and are left unsettled at the close of the volume. During these unhappy years Jersey had become an asylum for abandoned characters from the neighbouring districts of France; but the attempts of the lieutenant-governor to banish them from the island were thwarted by the lieutenant-bailly.

If any further proof were needed of the eagerness with which George III., when a weak Ministry was in office, kept in his own hands the disposition of any piece of preferment which might become vacant, it would be found in one of the earliest entries in this Calendar. This is an unofficial letter sent to inform the Viceroy of Ireland, in explanation of an appointment to the colonelcy of a regiment, that Lord Weymouth received from the King the first intimation of the vacancy, and, at the same time, instructions of the manner in which it should be filled up. One of the papers described by Mr. Roberts is a memorial to the King from Mrs. Cornelys for support in continuing the performances in Carlisle House, Soho Square, which she had established under the patronage of the Duke of York. The unhappy woman met with no encouragement from George III., and, after passing through many vicissitudes, ended her days in the Fleet Prison. Among the petitioners to the Secretary of State will be found the name of Sir John Hawkins, the biographer of Dr. Johnson. His first anxiety was lest he should be dispossessed from his post of chairman of sessions; his second was that he might receive the honour of knighthood. In this volume, as in its predecessors, there are published many appalling lists of convicted criminals. Indeed, it must be confessed that the pictures of English life presented in its pages are not flattering to the age.

W. P. COURTNEY.

*The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain.* By Frederick A. Philbrick and William A. S. Westoby. (Sampson Low.)

THIS book consists of two distinct parts—a succinct history of the growth and development of the postal service of Great Britain, and an elaborate catalogue of all the stamps which have hitherto been issued under the authority either of the Postmaster-General or of private telegraph companies. When we bear in mind the important part that postal labels now play in the life of civilised nations, it is easy to understand why grave men should make a serious study of their classification and history. If coins facilitate the exchange of commodities, postage stamps are hardly less useful in rendering easy and

expeditious the interchange of thought. The study of coins is a recognised science under the title of numismatics; while outside a small circle the very idea that used-up stamps can serve any other purpose than to amuse the play-hours of school-boys would be generally derided. But seeing that postage labels are likely in the future to be of great value to the historian and archaeologist, it is surely not too much to ask that the Trustees of the British Museum should acquire while there is yet time a really comprehensive and representative collection of postage stamps. We say while there is yet time, for it is evident, considering their perishable nature, that stamps which are rare to-day will, not many years hence, have totally disappeared, or will be only procurable at a wholly disproportionate outlay. It is doubtful whether even now a really first-class collection of stamps could be bought for less than £2,000; it is certain that thirty years hence double or perhaps treble that sum will not purchase the same collection. We may add that Germany has already recognised the value of a national stamp collection, inasmuch as the Berlin Post Office contains a museum of all material having any relation to the different postal services of the world in ancient or modern times, including a well-selected and extensive assortment of postal labels, envelopes, and cards.

To some readers the most interesting portion of the book under review will be the lucid summary which the authors have given of the growth and development of the modern postal system. As far back as the reign of King John, entries are to be found of payments to *nuncii* for the conveyance of Royal despatches; in the days of Edward I. stations similar to the *posita* of the Roman Empire were established where these messengers might procure relays of horses for hire. But it does not appear that the posts were employed for other uses than the conveyance of Governmental despatches; and it was only by slow steps, which are not always easy to trace, that private persons were enabled to avail themselves of their services. It is certain that early in the sixteenth century a post existed for the conveyance of letters from England to the Continent; and we learn from Stow, in his *Surveye of London*, that the Flemings, or Flemish merchants, claimed by prescription the right of appointing a master of the strangers' post. But this privilege was challenged in the year 1558; and, the dispute being referred to the Privy Council, that body finally decided, in 1581, that for the future the master of the posts should have charge of both the English and foreign posts under the title of "Chief Postmaster." In the middle of the seventeenth century the Corporation of London tried to set up a rival Post Office for inland letters; but, on the then Postmaster appealing to the Privy Council, it was held that "the office of Postmaster is and ought to be at the sole power and disposal of Parliament." The status of the Post Office, as well as of the chief official appointed to superintend it, were more clearly defined by a statute passed during the Protectorate, and re-enacted by the 12 Car. II. c. 35, which provided that

there should be one Post Office, and one officer styled "The Postmaster-General for England and Comptroller of the Post Office." In 1710 the whole law on the subject was remodelled by the Act 9 Anne, c. 10, which made elaborate provisions for the despatch of letters beyond the seas, and also for the establishment of branch offices at Edinburgh, Dublin, New York, and in one of the Leeward Islands. This Act continued to be the basis of all further legislation until the year 1837.

The great struggle between the advocates of cheap postage and the official classes commenced about the year 1833, and was practically terminated in favour of the former when the Parliamentary Commission, appointed in November 1837 to consider the feasibility of Rowland Hill's scheme of a uniform and cheap postal scale, reported in March 1839 in favour of Hill's proposal recommending a uniform twopenny rate. Sir Rowland Hill's great discovery was merely an application of common-sense principles to the conduct of the business of the State. In those days postage was charged not by weight, but according as the letter to be forwarded was written on one or more sheets, and according to the distance it had to travel. Thus the labour of examining each letter at the office of receipt for the purpose of taxing it was considerable; and when it is added that the burden of payment generally fell on the receiver, and not on the sender, it will be evident that another source of serious delay and needless labour was caused by the collecting of the rate due when the letter had reached its destination. Such an impression had Hill's exposure of the absurdity of the above system, as embodied in his celebrated pamphlet, entitled *Post Office Reform*: its Importance and Practicability, published in 1837, made on the public mind, that the Government, on the presentation of the Report of the Commission, resolved to go beyond its recommendation, and introduce a uniform penny rate. A Bill providing for this great reform received the Royal assent on August 17, 1839. Its provisions were only temporary; but in 1841 they were made perpetual, and at the same time authority was given to the Lords of the Treasury to introduce, by means of Royal warrant, such further changes in the postal rates as they might from time to time deem advisable.

As a catalogue and history of English postal labels, the book before us is thoroughly exhaustive. No peculiarity of engraving, of colour and shade, of perforation, of paper, of watermark, or even of gumming, has been passed over by the authors. In a word, Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby have done as much for the lover of English stamps as Brunet has done for the lover of books. English postal franks fall into four clearly marked divisions—adhesive stamps, stamped covers and envelopes for enclosing correspondence, newspaper wrappers and postcards. It is in the above order that the authors present the postal and afterwards the telegraph stamps of Great Britain; and within these limits, and those imposed by certain subdivisions, the chronological order of issue has been carefully preserved. By far the most important class of English postal stamps

are the adhesive labels, which come under three distinct heads—line-engraved stamps, stamps embossed in relief, and type-printed stamps. The adhesive embossed stamps, which were prepared at Somerset House, never met with any large amount of popular favour, probably on account of their inferior adhesive properties, but the line-engraved and type-printed classes demand some attention. In line-engraving, the lines which are to appear in colour are cut into the plate in *intaglio*, whereas in type-printing the reverse is the case, the lines being cut in *cameo* or relief. Of the former class, the dark-red penny, which was superseded at the end of 1879, is a well-known example, while the latter is represented by the Venetian-red penny which took its place, and indeed by all the adhesive labels now in use. As a work of art, we imagine few persons will give the palm to the present penny stamp over the line-engraved label, which, prior to its supersession, had been in circulation for all but forty years. We must console ourselves with the reflection that, as more than 2,000,000 penny stamps are used every day, it was in the highest degree important for the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand to be supplied with a label that can be produced at a cheap rate. There is no reason why the art of engraving dies for printing postage or any other kind of stamps should not stand on the same level as that of casting coins and medals. The work produced by the American Bank Note Company is of high artistic excellence; take, for instance, the labels lately supplied by this firm to Brazil, bearing the likeness of the ruler of that country, which is equal to a good photograph.

The critical portion is concluded by a descriptive catalogue of various trials, essays, and proofs which have been made since the passing of the Act of 1859, as well as of telegraph stamps, both official and private. It only remains to add that, as regards paper and printing, this book will be an ornament to any library.

ARTHUR BARKER.

*Bristol Past and Present.* By J. F. Nicholls and John Taylor. In 2 vols. (Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith; London: Griffith & Farran.)

In these two handsome volumes we gladly welcome a well-directed attempt to make accessible and attractive to the public the most permanent results of laborious research in special departments of history. Such labours, so indefatigably pursued and so clearly described, fully entitle this work to rank among the most important contributions to local history which have for some time been printed; and, indeed, it must be regarded as something more. It is a storehouse of curious and erudite learning, such as only born antiquaries could have accumulated during long lives of intelligent and minute study.

The form and spirit of Messrs. Nicholls and Taylor's civil and ecclesiastical History of Bristol places it far above all preceding topographical publications dealing with a city which, previous to the era of railways, ranked perhaps as third in importance in the kingdom. Both authors and publishers

have been unsparing of labour in their endeavours to supply a desideratum in topographical literature. It is seldom that bibliopolists of the present day are so enterprising as to venture on *éditions de luxe* in the shapely but nearly obsolete size of quarto. In such form, however, is this well-arranged publication of Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, issued, each separate volume being the work of distinct authors, who have undertaken what everyone will acknowledge to have been an interesting but, at the same time, a difficult enterprise.

The civil history of Bristol, comprised in the first volume, is due to Mr. J. F. Nicholls, chief librarian at the Bristol Free Library. Its ten chapters are devoted to tracing the origin and growth of Bristol and its development as a maritime port in the prehistoric, Roman, Teutonic, and Norman periods, together with the more generally interesting eras of Plantagenet, York and Lancaster, Tudor and Stuart. The second volume, dealing with the ecclesiastical history, is from the pen of Mr. John Taylor, librarian at the Bristol Museum and Library, who has chiefly confined his labours to the annals of the cathedral, the various churches and their original muniments, and other curious information and incidents connected with parish affairs. It would be impossible to give our readers any adequate idea of the extraordinary minuteness with which these several portions of the work have been carried out by their joint authors. All sources of information seem to have been laid under contribution. There is hardly a book referring at Bristol from which they have not made illustrative extracts; and the result is that the volumes are the most attractive that could well be compiled on such an interesting subject. The task, though difficult, has been well and laboriously executed. Everyone who has proposed to himself the task of describing a place such as Bristol, or any large portion of a county, must acknowledge how anxiously he has enquired for every scattered notice, however brief, of anything relating to it. Letters, documents, or books are greedily searched; and, while much has to be passed over as scarcely worth the reading, something is to be learned, or a hint gained, where no better information can be obtained. The most determined writer of notes and keeper of commonplace books must be shocked in his purpose of making the world wiser by his remarks when he finds every place of likely interest pre-occupied by rival historians.

But Messrs. Nicholls and Taylor, by the manner in which they have treated their valuable History of Bristol, raise themselves very far above the level of common hand-book compilers. They have gathered their materials with care, and put them together with skill. There is method in the arrangement and clearness in the succession of the narrative. They might, without doubt, have rejected many an old and uncertain fact; but they seldom introduce new ones unless they be worthy of record. In short, the work certainly supplies a want, inasmuch as, previous to its publication, anyone desirous of obtaining information upon the subject was compelled

to have recourse to various works, some of them difficult of access, and most of them out of date.

In our very high commendation of these volumes we are bound to notice the admirable manner in which they are printed. I is a source of regret, however, to find the wood-cut illustrations so unequal; with the exception of some facsimile engravings representing curious objects, out-of-the-way places, and plans or maps, they fall far short as works of art of those usually found in the most ordinary publications. The authors have hardly been discreet in depending upon friends for the loan of blocks and engravings, many being little better than rough diagrams, poor in art, and quite unworthy of the general get-up of the work. With these exceptions, the volumes before us are fully entitled to the praise of diligence, care, and good sense—qualities sufficient to make any book valuable. Little is left for any future historians to tell of Bristol; the subject seems almost exhausted by Messrs. Nicholls and Taylor.

LEOPOLD CHAS. MARTIN.

*Jus Primae Noctis: eine geschichtliche Untersuchung.* Von Dr. Karl Schmidt. (Freiburg im Breisgau: Herder'sche Verlagshandlung.)

BEFORE we say anything as to the subject of this book, a word of praise is due to its complete and methodical appearance. It is well printed, and in Roman letters, instead of the alphabetical nightmare which too many Germans still affect. The Preface, which gives a list of those with whom the author has been in correspondence, is followed by a table of contents, from which we can at once perceive the elaborate manner in which the different portions of the subject have been classified and arranged. We have then a list of books cited, with an indication of the era of the authors. This extends to thirty-one pages, and, although we shall indicate some trifling omissions, it is certainly the most exhaustive bibliography of the subject that has yet appeared. That of Léon de Labessade is mere child's-play in comparison. The text of the book, carefully arranged, concludes with a recapitulation, and is followed by capital chronological, topical, and personal indexes. These may appear trifles, but it is the want of such methods and appliances that hinders the usefulness of many otherwise meritorious books.

The real or supposed existence of the *droit de seigneur* is known to most lovers of literature. It is the motive of a play by Beaumont and Fletcher, and it is the foundation of a once well-known English comedy. There are many allusions to it in Voltaire's polemical writings, and he has also made it the subject of a trifling dramatic work. In the recent national exhibition at Milan there was an oil painting by Signor A. Ferraguti, which was supposed to represent a victim of this infamous law.

And now Dr. Schmidt calmly assures us that this law or custom, cited a thousand times to prove the brutality of the Middle Ages and the abject slavery of the poor under the feudal system, never had existence, and that the belief in it is merely "ein gelehrter

Aberglaube." The superstition, if not killed, will certainly be scotched by Dr. Schmidt's vigorous attack. His examination of all the evidence usually relied upon shows that it is quite inadequate to support the vast superstructure which has been reared upon it. Hector Boëthius appears to be the originator of the belief. In his account of the mythical King Evenus, the contemporary of Augustus in Scotland, he says:

"Fecit ad haec plura, relatu indigna, leges tulit improbas omnem olentes spurcitudinem: ut licet singulis sua gentis plures uxores, alii sex, aliis decem pro opibus ducere. Nobilibus plebeiorum uxores communes essent, ac virginis novae nuptiae loci dominus primam libandi pudicitiam potestatem haberet."

Boëthius died in 1550, and there is no earlier testimony as to the existence of the *jus primae noctis* in Scotland. That law, which is believed to have extended over a large part of Europe, has left no evidence of its existence in laws, charters, decrets, trials, or glossaries. It is inconceivable that it should have been left undenounced by the preachers and unsatirised by the poets. But if this utter silence is conclusive against the existence of such law or custom, how shall the general belief at a later date in its existence be explained? Various causes contributed. There was classical witness to ancient traditions of tyrants who had distinguished themselves by proceedings of the nature which the *jus primae noctis* was supposed to legalise. From various parts of the world came reports of travellers as to tribes among whom defloration was the privilege or duty of kings, priests, or other persons set apart for the purpose. Finally, the existence on the part of the feudal lord of a claim to a determining voice in the marriage of his vassals, and to receive a payment at the ceremony, is undoubtedly. To this *mercheta mulierum*, the fine paid for permission to marry, a grosser meaning has been attached than the words will warrant. Dr. Schmidt has given every passage that is usually cited in proof of the reality of the *jus primae noctis*, and his criticism upon them seems to us to be as successful as it is destructive.

To the vast array of authorities cited by Dr. Schmidt, we may add that the Pascual de Andagoya is very explicit as to defloration by the priests of Nicaragua—*cf.* Schmidt, p. 358; Andagoya, *Narrative*, p. 33 (Hakluyt Society, 1865). Some analogy may be found between the *mercheta* and the tax known as *Bhet marocha*—the money given to the zamindar in Lower Bengal on each marriage among his ryots. It is still paid, though now regarded as a voluntary gift (*Mookerjee's Magazine*, September 1872, p. 146). Finally, we may call Dr. Schmidt's attention to the curious tract published in 1714 (there were earlier issues) under the title of a *Modern Account of Scotland*. It was issued without author's name, but is known to have been written by Thomas Kirk, of Leeds; and on p. 19 there is an unequivocal reference to the existence of the *jus* in Scotland at that date. Kirk travelled in North Britain in 1677; and a MS. of his notes of travel, the material from which he constructed his bitter attack on all things north of the Tweed, was published in 1832 as an appendix to

Thoresby's Letters. A perusal of it does not give one a favourable impression of its writer, and it contains no reference to the *jus primae noctis*. That was an additional insult thrown in when he compiled his "Modern Account."

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

#### MINOR VERSE.

*The Odyssey.* Rendered into English Verse by Gen. Schomberg. (Murray.) The Cave of the Nymphs is as much the test-piece of a translation of the second half of the "Odyssey" as the Ship or Scylla is of the translation of the first. Let us hear Gen. Schomberg.

"A haven in the land of Ithaca  
There is, called Phorcys from a seagod old ;  
And from this haven jut two promontories  
With rugged cliffs, which on the harbour side  
Slope gently down, but break without the wave  
Raised by the blustering winds ; unmooored,  
Within  
May lie the high-decked ships, when they have  
reached  
The tranquil bounds of that safe anchorage :  
And at the haven's head an olive-tree  
Its leafy branches spreads, and near to it  
There is a shadowy cave, a lovely nook,  
Shrine of the Nymphs whom men call Naiades :  
Within, the rocks are moulded into shapes  
Of basins and of double chalices ;  
There hive the bees, and there are shafts of  
stone  
Which spring aloft, on which the Naiads weave  
Their azure garments wondrous to behold ;  
And there perennial waters ever well :  
And double is the entrance to the cave ;  
The one for mortals slopes down to the north ;  
The other, hallowed to the gods, looks south ;  
On it no mortal man may dare to tread,  
For the immortals is this path reserved."

This is, on the whole, a better translation than the ordinary verse-translation of the classics, and its length in proportion to the original (23: 17) is not, perhaps, excessive, considering the relative capacity of the hexameter and the English heroic. But Gen. Schomberg seems to have constantly made Homer say what he may possibly have meant, but does not say. He does not say that the haven was "called Phorcys" from the god ; he does not say that the ships are high-decked ; the bounds *tranquill* ; or the anchorage *safe*. The original does not say that the rocks are "moulded," &c., but merely "there are inside stone bowls and jars." So also the direct sense of *ιερόν* is evaded by "shafts." "Perennial waters ever well" is tautological. Nor is there anything about mortals "daring to tread," the simple word *ἰεπύρωτα* rather suggesting that the way is either unknown or inaccessible to men. Gen. Schomberg is not specially to blame for these slips. They and their likes are the inevitable result of verse-translation.

*Translations and Original Pieces.* By the late C. G. Prowett. Edited by C. H. Monro. (Deighton, Bell and Co.) This, though the actual value of its contents is not of the greatest, is an interesting book. The author, who died six or seven years ago, a little less than sixty years old, was a fellow of his college at Cambridge, and a barrister, but by predilection a newspaper editor and contributor to *John Bull*, and a cultivator of elegant literature—not so easy to cultivate now as it once was in the days of close fellowships and easy public appointments. Mr. Monro has, therefore, not done ill to collect his "remains," though we are not sure that the plan of "silently correcting" mistranslations is quite justifiable. If it was done at all how is it that a note on the phrase "turned from life's banquet as one satisfied" has only a reference to Horace? Surely the "plenus vitae conviva" of a poet earlier

and more than head and shoulders taller than Horace might have been added.

*English Work and Song.* By An Englishman. (Sampson Low.) We have read better books from the literary point of view than this, but rarely one that invited greater sympathy with the mood of its writer. He is, by his own showing, a colonist in Victoria, who has been there since his childhood, but who calls himself (as he has a right to do) an Englishman. He thinks his new country "the most English offshoot of the parent stem," but sees certain drawbacks in her which he thinks study of good literature in a patriotic spirit likely to cure. The book contains a long dramatic romance on Hampden ; another called "A Sabine Wedding," with Virgil and Horace figuring as characters ; and some historical ballads. Perhaps some people may wonder whether the peculiar dangers of Victoria, as indicated in the Englishman's own Preface, are likely to be modified by the holding up of Hampden as a special patriot, but that is no business of ours. The book is a healthy and a well-intentioned book, and its healthiness and goodness of intention are not marred by any fatal faults of expression.

*The Flying Dutchman, and other Poems.* By E. M. Clerke. (Satchell.) This little book chiefly contains historical ballads of the stirring and heroic kind. They are not easy things to do, and Miss Clerke has not made her task any easier by fixing on subjects which inevitably invite comparison with certain very well-known masterpieces. That comparison is not favourable, and sometimes the yawning gulf of bathos swallows up this lady's work with a terrible devouringness. But she has a certain command of good noisy expression, as, for instance, in the following stanza :

"The void profound was stirred with sound,  
And, quick with stings of fire,  
And echoing far from star to star  
Pealed heaven's tremendous choir.  
Those flaming shafts whose torment wrung  
All secrets from the dark,  
Pierced not the shield of shadow flung  
Around the fated bark."

We do not know that this is exactly our favourite style of poetry, but "in Ercles' vein—a tyrant's vein—a vein to tear a cat in—to make all split" Miss Clerke may be acknowledged to have a certain facility.

*Lyrics and Ballads.* By Zeta. (Provost and Co.) "Zeta" informs us that he or she "once was like the blithesome lark"—a condition which, if it be authentic, must be allowed to be something of an excuse for publishing poetry. The utterances of the lark-stage of Zeta's existence do not, however, seem to have found a home here. Many of the separate statements in the volume are undeniable, such as

"The sky is blue, the sea is bright ;  
while to others, such as

"You are in love with Caroline,"  
it is impossible for anyone who is not in possession of fuller information than the ordinary critic enjoys to oppose a serious denial. But, speaking generally, the positions advanced are not interesting, which is a drawback.

*Fancy, and other Poems.* By John Sibree. (Trübner.) This is, apparently, a re-issue of a small volume of poems which first appeared a year or two ago. Some of them have considerable merit, especially "Fancy" and "How Lord Archibald sought the Grail." The additions are mostly devotional. The whole book contains but a few score pages, but in thought and imagination it is much superior to most minor poetry. The author's command of expression is less decided.

*Rip Van Winkle, and other Poems.* By A. E. Grote. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) The

sole *differentia* that we have been able to discover between Mr. Grote and hundreds of other minor bards is that he prints only on the obverse of his pages, which are very nice *paper vergé*. Did he never hear of Rivarol's terrible joke on Florian? That amiable fabulist was (like a very different person, Heine) fond of half-titles, fly-leaves, &c., and somebody was once complaining of this before the spiteful Gascon. "Oh!" said he, "I'm sure the blank pages are much the best." It is barely possible that what Rivarol said in jest might, in Mr. Grote's case, be said in earnest, by some unkind people.

*Translations and other Rhymes.* By F. C. Lea. (Philadelphia: Privately Printed.) These translations (prettily printed in a small quarto shape which seems to be common in America for poetry, and which is well suited to it) are fair, if nothing more. They follow Mr. Longfellow often in style, and sometimes in choice of subject. Mr. Lea should not say offhand that the "cruel lady of Thibaut de Champagne's love" was Queen Blanche, for it is more than doubtful, and, as she was thirty years his senior, he is not very much to be pitied if she was. To speak of "Guillaume" de Poitiers seems unscholarly; he should be either Guillelm or William. Mr. Lea, like his betters, has tried the *Ballade des Dames* of Villon, and has failed, like them, but more unpardonably. It is inconceivable that even a translator should think the utter feebleness of

"And Joan of Arc, whom, in despair,  
At Rouen burned the English foe,"

a tolerable equivalent for the strong and perfect original

"Et Jehanne la bonne Lorraine  
Qu'Anglois brûlèrent à Rouen."

So, again, the rendering "in the old time" for Marot's "au bon vieux temps" argues an insensibility which is a little wonderful.

*Poems.* By Arthur Bridge. (Bentley.) When Mr. Bridge calls the present Poet Laureate an "adder of sweetness" there is a delightful Scandinavian sound about the phrase. Unluckily, however, Mr. Bridge is not enigmatic, and means by adder one who adds. Mr. Bridge is dreadfully afraid of the critic, whom he evidently feels inclined to call an adder in the other sense. The present viper will not bite Mr. Bridge much. He is rather voluminous, and his volume is not of great value, but he is tolerably harmless, and, being evidently very young, may improve.

*Don Pedro the Cruel.* By James Prior. (Hamilton, Adams and Co.) This historical tragedy on a well-known subject, the fate of Blanche of Castile, is like a good many other historical tragedies, rather better than most of them perhaps, and distinguished by no very glaring defects of language or versification, but hardly remarkable.

*Three Vows, and other Poems.* By W. R. Greene. (New York: Putnam's Sons; London: Sampson Low.) Mr. Greene, in his Preface, makes a sort of apology for "roughness." He may well do so. For our part we are contented with expressing an absolute refusal to consider as poetry either this:

"The time, the day, the hour, has now come,  
And Isabel's black eyes shone 'neath a radiant  
Wreath of orange-white. The doctor was not  
there;"

or this:

"London, of restless life incarnate  
For multitude compact, but one might seem  
One vast arch-monster murmuring through the  
night.

Take a hansom with a flying cob  
Bob-bob, hob-nob, and bob,  
A sixpence extra on the job,  
Bob-bob, hob-nob, and bob."

The poet in Mr. Greene is like the doctor at the wedding—he is not there.

*Raolo:* a Drama. By A. B. (Aberdeen: Avery and Co.) *Raolo* has one great virtue—it is a drama in three acts, not in five. As the three appear to contain about a thousand lines apiece, it may be feared that the usual number would have proved too long for representation. "A. B." is a more complete master than any we have met for some time of the peculiar variety of blank verse which was practised between Ford and Dryden, as, for instance:

"What's the matter? Don't gape and stare so wild,

You look as you'd been bit by a mad dog.

You can't always win, you must lose sometimes;  
Drink this and it will cool you, drink it all,  
That's right. You feel better now, don't you?"

This is the grand simplicity of passion and nature.

*The Temptation of Job, and other Poems.* By Ellen Palmer. (Philip.) Miss Palmer's poems are not all sacred in subject, but there is a sufficient number of such pieces to bring the whole under the benefit of the rule that sacred poetry, unless very bad, is safe from hostile criticism, and unless very good does not need or deserve praise.

*Poems.* By Mrs. C. B. Langston. (F. V. White.) This is a nice little book, with nice gold edges, and a great many nice little poems of the domestic affections, as thus:

#### "TO A PARROT.

"Beautiful stranger, what Nature can do  
Comes home to my mind when I look upon you."

"To a Butterfly," "To My Soul," "To Lucy Bell," &c., &c., are Mrs. Langston's themes; we do not care to pick to pieces the work she has embroidered on them.

*Lyrische und epische Gedichte.* Von F. Roeber. (Berlin: Janke.) *Das Mürchen von König Drüsselbart.* Von F. Roeber. (Iserlohn: Bädeker.) Comparatively little is read or known in England of contemporary German poetry. Those, however, who take an interest in the subject will be glad to make acquaintance, if they have not done so already, with Herr Roeber. His dramatic *Mürchen* strikes us as better than his ballads. For he has a distinct grasp of dramatic verse, though, perhaps, like many of his countrymen, he rather abuses the redundant syllable. In the ballads his chief technical fault is a lumbering in his anapaests. As that precious foot is the wonder and despair of all non-Teutonic nations in these days when quantity has disappeared, a Teutonic poet should be very careful of it, and by no means give occasion to the enemy to blaspheme.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

We are informed that the first instalment of Mr. Froude's *Life of Carlyle* (Longmans) will be published on the 31st inst. The work, which is complete in itself, consists of two octavo volumes, with two portraits and four views, all being etchings. It is a history of the first forty years of Carlyle's life, and we understand that it may almost be considered of the nature of an autobiography, as it contains much of Carlyle's own writing. Some very interesting letters from Goethe and Edward Irving will appear; but no letters will strike the reader with more force than those from the pen of Mrs. Thomas Carlyle.

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO. will also publish volumes iii. and iv. of Mr. Lecky's *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, during April. These volumes will embrace the period 1760-80.

THE April part of *Gleanings from Popular*

*Authors* will be of special interest, among the contents being Mr. Robert Browning's fine ballad, "Heroë, Riel;" Mr. H. J. Byron's "Showman's Song;" and one of Thackeray's "Yellow-plush Papers."

THE second edition of Mr. Furnivall's *Browning Bibliography* has just been issued, "newly imprinted and enlarged to almost as much again as it was," as N. Ling said on the title-page of the Second Quarto of *Hamlet*.

We are glad to hear that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. promise to follow up their "people's edition" of *Tom Brown's School Days* with two series of selections from Washington Irving's *Sketch Book*. The one will be entitled "Old Christmas," and the other "Bracebridge Hall;" and each will be illustrated with upwards of 100 original illustrations by Mr. Randolph Caldecott, engraved by Mr. J. D. Cooper. They may be expected in the autumn. How it may be in America we know not; but we incline to fear that Washington Irving's reputation in this country needs some filip of the kind.

THE series of *Modern School Readers* published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., and adopted by the London and numerous provincial School Boards, has been introduced at the Patna College, the teachers in which are preparing a translation, with notes, to meet the requirements of Indian students.

THE Wyclif Society has, besides its London and General Committee, an Oxford Committee, a Cambridge Committee, and a Yorkshire one. The committees are finding that, though everyone acknowledges England's debt to Wyclif, and thinks that it is a plain duty to print the great Reformer's works, yet almost everyone is convinced that it is somebody else's business to pay the debt and do the duty, their own task being only to contribute words and sentiments, but by no means guineas. Still, the society slowly grows. Subscriptions and donations should be sent to the hon. secretary, Mr. J. W. Standerwick, General Post Office, E.C.

A NEW edition of *Cassell's Illustrated Bible* is about to be issued in serial form, for which a series of original paintings has been prepared by the following among other artists:—M. L. Gow, G. L. Seymour, H. M. Paget, H. C. Selous, M. E. Edwards, Towneley Green, W. J. Morgan, and C. Gregory. These designs will be carefully reproduced in the best style of chromolithography.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH AND CO. will shortly publish a volume upon *The American-Irish and their Influence on Irish Politics*, by Mr. Philip H. Bagenaal.

ON Tuesday next, March 28, the first number of a new weekly satirical journal, price one penny, entitled *The Fool*, will be published. Some original features will be introduced, including a caricature double-page portrait upon a new principle.

MR. DAVID BOGUE announces for early issue *Clever Things said by Children*, by Mr. Howard Paul, and *Country Sketches in Black and White*, by Mrs. J. E. Panton.

MR. ALFRED H. HUTH has lent the copy of his late father's unique MS. of a unique version of the French *Merlin* to Prof. Gaston Paris for his series of articles on the French Arthur Romances now appearing in the *Romania*. Prof. Paris intends to examine closely the relation of the English Arthur Romances to the French versions.

MR. C. S. LOCH, secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, sums up in the current number of the *Sanitary Record* the conclusions which he has drawn from the prolonged investigations by committees of that society of

the working of the Industrial Dwellings Acts, and the desirable means of remedying their defects.

We hear that Mr. J. S. Fletcher is engaged in the preparation of a new volume of poems.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has accepted a copy of the "Biography of Prince Leopold, with Selections from his Addresses and Speeches," which forms the third volume of *Talks with the People*, published at "Home Words" office.

THE City of London Publishing Company will issue on May 1 the first number of a new shilling monthly, entitled] the *S. Peter's Magazine*. This periodical will be edited by Mrs. Marion Drake.

MR. HARRY BLYTH is writing for Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. a work of fiction under the title of *A Romance of Love and Marriage*.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS, of Hull, has commenced in the *Leeds Express* a series of papers dealing with local history, biography, folk-lore, &c., entitled "Echoes of Old Leeds."

MESSRS. W. WALKER AND SONS, of Otley, will have ready at an early date an important addition to Yorkshire literature, called *On Foot through Wharfedale*, by Mr. Fred Cobley, a favourably known local author and antiquary. The volume will include descriptive and historical notes, legendary and traditional lore, of the towns and villages of Upper and Lower Wharfedale. Numerous full-page illustrations and maps will be furnished.

CAPT. DUMARESQ DE CARTERET BISSON is engaged in passing through the press the following works:—*Our Schools and Colleges*, seventh edition, vol. i., for boys, vol. ii., for girls; *Julius Caesar*, being the First Part of the Dumaresq Series of Shakspere's Plays; *The Oxford and Cambridge Certificate and Local Examination Record*, vols. i., ii., iii.; *The Drama as an Element of Education*. These three last works are almost ready, and will be published immediately.

MR. RICHARD HERNE SHEPHERD has in preparation, and will shortly issue, *The Bibliography of Tennyson: a Bibliographical List, arranged in Chronological Order, of the Published and Privately Printed Writings of Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate, from 1827 to 1882*, uniform with his Bibliographies already published of Ruskin, Dickens, Thackeray, and Carlyle. It is on a totally distinct plan to *Tennysoniana*. Mr. Shepherd's earliest contribution to Tennysonian bibliography appeared sixteen years ago in the columns of *Notes and Queries*. Subscribers and correspondents are requested to communicate with Mr. Shepherd at his private address, 5 Bramerton Street, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

THE inedited writings and letters of Manzoni are being prepared for publication by Signor Bonghi, who will gladly receive any original letters (or copies of them), directed to him at Via Vicenza, Rome.

AMONG MESSRS. Sonnenschein's list of forthcoming works we notice: *The Best Books: a Classified Bibliography of the Best English Books in all Subjects, together with their Sizes, Prices, Dates, and Publishers' Names*, compiled by J. Jacobs; *Common Sense about Women*, by T. Wentworth Higginson; and *Epics and Romances of the Middle Ages*, adapted from the work of Dr. W. Wagner, by M. W. Macdowell, and edited by W. S. W. Anson.

THE first number of the *Scottish Review*, to be published by Mr. Gardner, of Paisley, may be expected to appear in October. Considerable

space will be given to "Contemporary Science" and "Contemporary Literature," and to "summaries of the best articles appearing during the quarter in the leading Reviews and periodicals, both at home and abroad." Articles of a political or controversial character in the *Scottish Review* will bear the names of their authors.

THE concluding volume of the new edition of Jamieson's *Scotch Dictionary* may shortly be expected. The delay in the publication is due to the pains taken in the work of revision.

MRS. MORTIMER COLLINS has a new novel in the press, entitled *A Broken Lily*, which will be brought out in three volumes by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett during the course of next month. The same firm will also issue in April a new novel, in three volumes, by Mrs. Randolph, called *Iris*.

*Flirting made Easy* is the title of the twenty-third volume of "Judy's Shilling Books," and will be issued on Friday, March 24. It is written by C. H. Ross, and illustrated by Dower Wilson.

MR. ST. JOHN BRENON, the author of *The Tribune Reflects*, *The Witch of Nemi*, &c., is about to publish a tragedy entitled *Cesar Borgia*.

IN the *Indian Spectator* (February 26) we read:—

"His numerous Indian admirers will be interested to hear that Prof. Max Müller has just finished a translation of Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*, we believe the greatest philosophic work of Germany. It was published exactly a century ago, and is still unsurpassed in its field. The time will come when Indian students will read that book with admiration, and they will be surprised then at the light weight of what is called modern philosophy as compared with Kant. True it is that froth floats on the surface, pearls lie at the bottom."

ULRICO HOEPLI, of Milan, will commence forthwith the publication of a Universal History of Literature, which it is hoped to complete in the course of two years. The book will be edited by Signor Angelo de Gubernatis.

THE first volume has appeared (Rome: E. Loescher) of a series of essays on classical and mediaeval Rome, under the title *Roma nella memoria e nelle immaginazioni del medio evo*, by Prof. A. Graf. The second volume is in the press.

THE Berlin Academy has resolved upon publishing the entire series of Greek Commentaries upon Aristotle as a supplement to its edition in five volumes of the philosopher's works. The collection will comprise about twenty-five volumes, of which two volumes are in the press, and will be ready very shortly.

Of the many sixpenny editions that are now littering the bookstalls like annuals in winter time, none is more welcome than *Tom Brown's School Days* (Macmillan). Not only is it the one book by which its author will be remembered, but it is also the one book about boys which boys and grown-up men alike care to read. What the verdict of women is we are not quite so sure. At the worst, this book will preserve an idealised aspect of public-school life to generations that may have devised something better for themselves. Messrs. Macmillan have reproduced the illustrations by Mr. Arthur Hughes and Mr. Sydney Prior Hall, which, we confess, never entirely satisfied us. We should have preferred no illustrations, and double, instead of treble, columns of text. It is very rarely that illustrations really help a good book. But this is a "people's edition," and the publishers may be trusted to know what the people want.

#### ORIGINAL VERSE.

##### THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER.

(7.15 p.m., December 28, 1879.)

An eerie winter night:—with souls fourscore  
Freighted, the steam-spod cars still northward  
pass'd,  
Fulfilling their dread doom; unreck'd the roar  
Of boding blast.

Above the furious frith the haught bridge hung,—  
Bridge men deem'd should for syc its proud  
place keep:  
Loud laugh'd the gale, broke haught bridge,  
doom'd cars flung  
Down to dark deep.

Alas for grief-rent heart, for death-reft home!  
Where lusty lads, sweet maidens, children gay?  
Dead in dark deep, beneath the wind-whirl'd foam  
Of storm-toss'd Tay.

JOHN HOSKYNNS-ABRAHALL.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

*The Antiquary*. March 1882. (Elliot Stock.) This is a very satisfactory number of magazine which is becoming an important feature in our historical literature. The present instalment contains but little padding, but we may perhaps be permitted to point out that the article on "Early Books on the Gipsies" certainly falls under that head. Mr. Fergusson's "Notes on the Names of Women" is a remarkable paper. We do not agree with some of his conclusions, but the few columns he has given us on the subject show wide reading and sound scholarship such as we should naturally expect from the author of *The River Names of Europe*. Mr. Hewlett's "Gleanings from the Public Records" form an interesting sheet, but they would have been more useful if exact references had been given in every case. There is a horrible entry from the *Coram Rege Rolls of Henry III.*, which we commend to the study of those who consider "the ages of faith" as wiser and better than the distracted time in which our own lot is cast. A certain William le Sauvage took prisoner three persons, two men and a woman, whose only offence seems to have been that they were aliens. One man died in prison, the other lost a foot by putrefaction, and the woman seems to have lost both her feet from the same cause. At length it occurred to their captor to take these poor wretches to be tried in the King's court. When they arrived there, the court refused to try them, for the very good reason that they were not charged with "any misdeed for which they could suffer judgment." They were therefore permitted to depart; but we do not hear that even the mildest censure was passed on William le Sauvage. Mr. J. H. Round gives some valuable notes on ancient land tenures recorded in *Domesday*. The time has not yet come when a history of landholding in England can be written, but papers of this stamp are very useful in paving the way for such a work. Mr. G. Laurence Gomme has an article, written with much knowledge and care, on "The Communal Habitations of Village Communities."

THE *Scottish Celtic Review* has now reached its second number, which, besides a substantial kernel of Celtic philology, contains a tale called "The Muileartach," with notes and translations by J. G. Campbell, of Tiree; it is a very curious, weird story, which Mr. Campbell refers to the war of the elements, Muileartach being, as he thinks, a personification of the Western Sea. Mr. Alfred Nutt contributes valuable notes on the story of the Tuairisgeul Mor, that appeared in the previous number, in some of which he has been anticipated by a review of that number in *Nature*. The present number closes with the words and music of "Macrimmon's Lament."

## LITERATURE IN RUSSIA.

We reprint the following letter from this month's number of *Le Livre*:

St. Petersburg: February 1882.

In speaking of Russian literature it is necessary to discuss the politics of to-day. The reader may look far and wide for a book containing no allusion to one or other of those burning questions which now absorb every Russian who reads, writes, or thinks; he will find none, except it be a cookery book or some technical treatise. Again, the commercial conditions of literature in this country are such as to account for the complete absence of those trashy productions with which the book markets of other countries are flooded. Nor do our journals think themselves bound to amuse their readers; hence the *feuilleton* novel after the style of Bouvier, Belot and Co. is almost unknown. We have no publisher whose special business it is to diffuse the sale of such stories by reprinting them in book form. In a word, literature in Russia has not yet reached that stage in which the tradesman robs the author of his great and noble mission, and literature becomes a mere caterer for the baser appetites. In this country, every book, whether devoted to fiction, science, history, education, or jurisprudence, makes its first appearance in some one or other of the Reviews, which are more numerous here than anywhere else. Each Review has its distinct political colour, and this of course is an omnipotent factor in the shaping of the literature the magazine provides. At this moment a warm controversy is being carried on between the Slavophil party, towards which the Government leans, and the European party, which finds its ideal in the political life and literature of England, France, and Germany. Assuredly, M. Vseslofski, who is now publishing in the *Messager de l'Europe* a most interesting work on the influence exercised by Western civilisation upon Russian literature, has been inspired by this controversy. As yet the author has only reached the reign of Catherine II., but he has promised to trace before long this influence in the nineteenth century. Let us look back for a minute at the period of Catherine II. M. Vseslofski clearly shows that all the more eminent writers of her reign were inspired by the poets and philosophers of France, England, and Germany. Catherine herself, in her political, literary, and educational reforms, was but the echo of Western ideas. Thus her well-known address to the Legislative Commission only welded together the humanitarian principles preached by the thinkers of that day—Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Beccaria. The Empress's views on education were those of Locke, of Montaigne, of Diderot, and of the new German school. She herself admitted that in her dramatic compositions she copied Shakespeare. Again, the first satirical Review to appear in Russia, which she secretly patronised, followed in the footsteps of Addison's *Spectator*. As regards the other authors of that day—Novikoff, for example, who was an enthusiastic exponent of science, drew all his materials from European sources. Raditcheff inscribed in his political programme the freedom of the serfs, the liberty of the press, religious liberty, and trial by jury—all reforms borrowed from the philosophers of the eighteenth century. His *Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow*, which caused his exile, was copied from Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*. To give a complete list of all the Russians who were disciples of the philosophers would fill too much space, and the Slavophils can only ignore the progress made by Russia under the influence of Western culture by dint of firmly shutting their eyes. Another question which sharply divides the two parties is the liberty of the press. The

Slavophils argue that he who urges the freeing of the press is no real friend of the people, because in Russia barely ten per cent. of the population can read. The advanced party, while admitting the fact that the masses cannot read, maintain that the press is still a friend to the man who is unable to profit by its teaching; for it is only by the voice of the press that abuses can be brought to light, humanitarian schemes ventilated, and reform accelerated. Nor can it be denied that the voice of Russia would have more weight in Europe if it was felt to be the voice of a free people.

When we consider the existing condition of Russian literature, it will not be difficult to imagine the astonishment generally felt by Russian journalists on the appearance, a few months since, of Tourguenieff's *Song of Love* in the *Messager de l'Europe*. Love has always held a very insignificant position in Russian literature; if a writer touched this question, it was invariably in the style of Tchernichewski in his novel, *What is to be done?* or of Hertzien, in his first tale, *Whose Fault?* The passion was always treated from its psychological aspect; and yet, at this time of trouble, M. Tourguenieff gives us a love idyll. Not unnaturally the question was asked whether any of the hopes and fears by which the soul of every Russian is now consumed can find an echo in the breast of the great novelist. What would France have said had Victor Hugo warbled of Psyché and Daphnis during the terrible year 1871? I imagine she would have felt what Russia feels to-day. A German literary journal has stated that Tourguenieff was only induced to publish his *Song of Love* by the repeated and urgent instances of M. Stasionlevitch, who is editor of the *Messager de l'Europe*. If this be the case, the latter rendered his friend a poor service. This work had scarcely faded from recollection when the papers announced the forthcoming publication of another story by the same author. On seeing the intended title—*The Forlorn*—readers concluded that they would be treated to a study from real life, and rejoiced at the thought that the great artist was about to draw in his bold and graphic style the portraits of the men who have kept our country in a state of terror for many years. Still a few voices whispered doubts as to the realism of this last work of Tourguenieff, who has not resided in Russia for some years. One paper published in its column of jests the following pleasantries:—"What Russian author has attained to an advanced age?" The answer was, "Tourguenieff, because he has left Russia." To appreciate this joke it is necessary to know that nearly all Russian authors have died young. At last the book began to appear in the pages of the *Messager de l'Europe*, which usually publishes M. Tourguenieff's works. And again the hopes of readers were disappointed, for the story possesses no actuality. *The Forlorn* has nothing in common with the men on whose photographs the public had hoped to gaze; it is a story of a feather-brained hero, or rather of a lunatic. Nor is the study so finished as to have been able to command success had the book been published forty years ago, when it would have possessed some living interest. To console us, we have only the hope of reading before long in the *Pensée Russe* five new stories from the pen of the novelist Tolstoi. We learn from the author's friends that the first of this series has been completed; and it is said that Tolstoi himself was unable to contain scalding tears as he read aloud a touching description of the misery of the peasantry. Here is a most characteristic anecdote of this author. It so happens that a census will shortly be taken in Moscow. M. Tolstoi has thought this a golden opportunity for seeking out those parts of the town where misery has made itself a home;

and, not content with securing for himself the office of census-taker, he has published an eloquent address, earnestly recommending all who would study the sufferings of the poor in this great town from the life to follow his example. He believes that after such a diagnosis of the disease it will be easier to find a remedy.

When I inform you that one of our foremost dramatists, M. Ostrovski, has just placed on the boards a new play, *Actors and Audiences*, I have told you nothing, for, notwithstanding his undeniable ability, M. Ostrovski is unknown in France. And here I may as well notice the little account which your papers and Reviews make of Russian literature. M. Ostrovski is well known in Germany; and the *Rivista Europea* has just published an Italian translation of *The Storm*, one of his best dramas. Yet French readers take an interest in the manners and customs of foreign nations. We Russians are grateful to you for having given us from the pen of M. Elieze Reclus, the eminent geographer, studies of Russian life which defy competition. M. Rambaud's *History of Russia* is also a work of a very high stamp. But I cannot say as much for the pictures of our social life drawn by your novelists. Leaving aside M. Tissot (the depth of whose ignorance is truly appalling), I will mention the novels of Mdme. Henri Gréville, who has taken rank as an authority on things Russian. Yet I do not hesitate to say that French literature would have been the gainer, and French readers would have formed a much truer conception of the period described by Mdme. Gréville, had this writer contented herself with translating the works of Goncharoff, Dostoevski, and Ostrovski—works that will ever remain as a living witness to the memory of the time which gave them birth. Ostrovski's literary career now spans thirty years, but he has lately abandoned the subjects in which he most excelled, and by which he made his name. That is to say, the delineation of lower middle-class Russian life, composed of shopkeepers and small Government clerks—in a word, of that life which the Russian critic Dobrouliobof has called "the unknown land." In his last work Ostrovski has tried to paint the trials of a young and beautiful actress. In spite of her genuine talent and love of her profession she can only command success by becoming the mistress of a wealthy patron of the drama, who, after a time, abandons her to a dissolute nobleman. The struggle of the actress against a remorseless fate is drawn with a power and truth which render it not only a work of art of absorbing interest, but an eloquent sermon on the vanity of life.

M. A.

## AN ORIGINAL LETTER OF ST. GEORGE ASHE.

THE following letter from St. George Ashe—Swift's tutor in Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards Bishop of Clogher—which, it is believed, has not hitherto appeared in print, contains some passages of historical interest:

"Vienna Dec 1<sup>st</sup> 1690.

"I will not tell you with what extreme joy and content I received your Welcome Pacquet of November the 24<sup>th</sup> because who are always among your freinds, Books, and acquaintance cannot conceive the satisfaction there is for a melancholy, banished man to receive valuable communication at a 1000 miles distance, and to find he is so affectionately remembered by those he loves, neither am I at all surprised at the indefatigable care you have taken to advance my fortune, because 'tis just the same that I would do (were it in my power) to serve you and what is the duty of every sincere Freind: But as for the favour the Bishop of Oxford hath shewn me, I have herewith (as you ordered) acknowledged it, and desire you to deliver, or send my letter: I am sorry my

Musick and other things I sent a while agoe did not please, but 'twas not fair in you or your freinds to slight them because they were not excellent, would you refuse, or despise a present Indian or Chinese Coyne, because not so fine as your Mill'd Mony, you should therefore in Justice consider the Country from whence they come, and the different genius, and on that score be satisfied, and grateful for them; however I am promised by Sign. E. Draghi (the Celebrated Imperiall Chappell Master) some very extraordinary peices, and even Compositions of the present Emperor, and if Cesarean Musick will not please you I must despair, as to the account you give me of my Country 'tis extremely melancholly, and I am sorry our present circumstances here on the Turkish side, will not permit me to show you a pleasanter prospect, we have Tartarian Rapparrios also, and German Torcos too, that plunder, and spoyle y<sup>e</sup> poor Hungarians more cruelly than they. I lately saw a memorial of the Count Palatine of Hungary presented to the Emperor, where all their late 7 Years miseries are pathetically described, and thence it is demonstratively shewne, that, that unhappy Country has all along suffered incomparably more from the Imperialists than the Turks (this paper is part of the Collection of publick accounts which with many others I have made, all which at my returne, I will communicate tho' by no means vye with you, I could be even with you too for your simile of the Pelican, and the Phenix, but that I have another that runs almost as strongly in my head, and that is of a Watch, or Clock, whose spring is broke, you know in such a case with what violence the wheels run downe and all goes back againe; 'twas just so here upon the Death of the late Duke of Lorraine (that maine springe, and primum Mobile of the German Clockwork) whose warlike stirring genius and French Activity, gave all the force to their slow heavy councells, and upon whose losse, all the mighty progresse he had made, all those 200 leagues of Conquered territory, and numberless Forts and Townes which were wound up, and added to the Imperiall Crown by his Victorious arme suddainly ran downe againe, and in 4 months time from talking, and boasting to besiege Constantinople, we were reduced to the second dread of a seige of Vienna. Prince Lewis of Baden too (the Heroe, our other good Genius) is almost disgusted and weary of the service, being generally thwarted in all his Noble Designes and Projects by Cabinet Ministers men that never saw war, but in History and can scarce distinguish a pike from a Musket; one instance hereof I'll give you, (which however is a secret) that in the year (89) when this Prince, with 15,000 men only, over-run 3 or 4 Intire Provinces, gained two pitched battles, against twice his number, took Niassa, Pyrot, Widen Semandris, Pristena &c. and made the Turks tremble even at Adrianople; at his returne, instead of deserved Laurels, and Tryumphs, he mett with a severe reproof at home, for dangerously exposing the Emperors troops, and all his successes were attributed to rashnes and folly, but the beginning of this year when they againe courted him to take the Command of the Imperial Forces, he modestly excused himself, saying that now indeed 'twould be inexcusable rashnes (when there was no Army nor preparations) to expose his handfull of men to 150000 Turks; yet they forced him to accept the hazardous employ, and tho' he has saved them Transylvania, they ungratefully impute their other losses to his Mismanagement; before he began the Campayne, he presented to the Emperor a very handsome soulderlike account of the present state of those Fronteer Provinces, of the Want of sufficient Garrisons, Subsistance, Troops &c. and a plaine Prophecy of all the Misfortunes that have happened, A copy of which Paper I have. Methinks indeed we are fain into a wonderfull pleasant scene of affaires which would make even a Stoick laugh, an Emperor who understands Letters, and a Book much better than a Sword, and can Manage Beads, and the Breviary, more dexterously than Generals Truncheon, had yet by great chance, like to have been the greatest Conqueror of his age, till by an odd a whimsy of fortune another Scolastic Genl (for such is the Grand Visier, a meer Book-worm, and one who never saw a seige 'till that of Niassa) unravell'd all againe the most Christian King, eldest son of the Church, and Scourge of Hereticks, is in strict

brotherly alliance with the Turks and Algereens, the sworn Enemys of Christianity; and all other Catholic Princes and even our good Emperor himself (who sets up to be a Saint for Bigottry) united with the Arch Heretic K. William, the support, and restorer of our sinking reformation; to consider all this impartially woud almost tempt a man to be of Machiavel's opinion, that in Statesmen and great persons, Interest, and Religion, are often but two spurious names for the same thing. But 'tis quite out of my province, to pretend to Politicks, however to make an end of this head, you must know, that at present the Elector of Bavaria is here, and assists daily in the Counells of War, where great preparations are making for an Early Campayne, that all Military action upon the Fronteers is at an end, except Prince Lewis's expedition to intercept (if possible) a considerable party of Turks, and Tartars, who designed an irruption into Transylvania, that Genl Hesler, depositing 2300 Ducats for caution of his returne, is expected here every day from Teckley's Camp, which is now in Valachia, near the passe of Cronstadt. And now to come to matters of Learning (according to old Cedant arma togæ) I heartily thank you for S<sup>r</sup>. W. P.<sup>r</sup> [Pettys] Pol. Arith. which I will carefully peruse, tho' I have not been wanting to take care of laying in a Stock of the like observations here, having drawn up Queries of all sorts (the most pertinent I could think of) and sent them about into several parts of Germany, Transylvania, &c. to the learned men, in hopes to procure satisfactory Answers, some I have gott and more I expect, and tho' I do not propose to have leisure here to reason upon them, to compare Phenomenas, and deduce Consequences, yet such provision perhaps of fitting materials may be made as may probably in time produce somewhat.

"I had lately a letter from the Professor Sturmius, containing an account of a new perpetuall motion, which I have not had opportunity yet to examine; one Dr. Wagensell likewise of the same University has lately invented an Hydraspis Engine safely to passe all waters of which I have the description, M<sup>r</sup> Warhelbaur of Nuremberg has sent me his observation of Mercury's passing the Sun the 30<sup>th</sup> of last October (which I will speedily Communicate to M<sup>r</sup> Flamsteed) and Sig: Magliabecche (the Duke of Florences Library-keeper) has sent me a very particular account of all the new Books and Virtuoso transactions of Italy, in returne to which I must intreat you to let me have a list of our New valuable Books and what the R. Soc<sup>i</sup> is doing. I got so far into the good graces of the Emper<sup>r</sup> Library Keeper that he freely communicates what Books and Maps I please to my Chamber and I hope to returne with the Gleanings of what is best and most Curious in that inestimable Collection. I have made a tolerable Collection of ancient and Modern Medals to entertaine our Freind D<sup>r</sup> Madden, and to shew you how far my Correspondence is extended I have settled a Comerce of Letters with a Celebrated Russian Bishop Councillor to the Czars, and cheife of their Ecclesiasticks, by which means perhaps some better accounts may be had of that almost Terra Incognita.

"I herewith inclose a project of an Historical Society to be founded in Germany of which my Freind M<sup>r</sup> Job. Ludolf is named President, and now I think I have sufficiently tyred both you and myself therefore (dear George) adieu give my service particularly to all Freinds, let me hear from you frequently, and largly while I stay, and get me soon (if you can) a Creditable call to return home.

"Pray let me hear how and where D<sup>r</sup> Wiloughby is. "Y." "St GEO ASHE."

#### SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BUISSON, F. Dictionnaire de Pédagogie et d'Instruction primaire. 2<sup>me</sup> Partie. Paris: Hachette. 38 fr.  
 DAVID, E. et M. LUSSY. Histoire de la Notation musicale depuis ses Origines. Paris: Fischbacher. 20 fr.  
 FALUCCI, E. Il Mar Morto e la Pentapoli del Giordano. Napoli. 6 fr.  
 FLORIMO, F. Bellini: Memorie e Lettere. Napoli. 4 fr.  
 MEYNERS D'ESTRAY. La Papouasie ou Nouvelle-Guinée occidentale. Paris: Challamel. 7 fr.

- MONTSOURIS, E. Peintres modernes: Ingres; H. Flandrin; Robert-Fleury. Paris: Baschet. 10 fr.  
 PETZOLDER, J. Catalogus bibliothecæ Danicæ Dresdensæ a Philæthe b. rego Joanne Saxonie conditæ auctæ relictae. Leipzig: Teubner. 5 M.  
 ROUSSIN, A. L'Ile de la Réunion. T. 1 et 2. Paris: Vanier. 150 fr.  
 SAINT-HILAIRE, B. Fragments pour l'Histoire de la Diplomatie française du 23 Septembre 1880 au 14 Novembre 1881. Paris: Imp. Chameroz.  
 ZAHN, Th. Cyprian v. Antiochien u. die deutsche Faustag. Erlangen: Deichert. 3 M.  
 ZAMPA, R. La Demografie italiana. Studiata più specialmente in riguardo all'Asione dei Monti e delle pianure sulla Vita dell'Uomo. Napoli. 12 fr.

##### THEOLOGY.

- SAYOUS, E. Les Déistes anglais et le Christianisme, principalement depuis Toland jusqu'à Chubb. Paris: Fischbacher. 4 fr.

##### HISTORY.

- CAMPARDON, E. Les Prodigalités d'un Fermier général compément aux Mémoires de Madame d'Epinal. Paris: Charavay. 15 fr.  
 COMBES, J. L'Entrevue de Bayonne de 1865 et la Question de la Saint-Bartélémy d'après les Archives de Simancas. Paris: Fischbacher. 3 fr.  
 CORCIA, N. Dell'Origine di Roma. Parte II. Napoli. 10 fr.  
 COURCET, P. de. Volume complémentaire à l'Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la Maison Royale de France, etc., par le Père Anselme. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 120 fr.  
 MONUMENTA Germaniae historica. Autorum antiquissimorum tom. V. pars prior. Jordanis Romana et Celta. Rec. Th. Mommsen. Berlin: Weidmann. 8 M.  
 URKUNDENBUCH, handisches, bearb. v. K. Höhlbaum. 3. Bd. 1. Abth. Halle: Waisenhaus. 5 M.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- FLEISCH, M. Untersuchungen üb. Verbrecher-Gehirne. 1. Thl. Würzburg: Stüber. 2 M.  
 GRÄFE, E. Übersicht der Seethierfauna d. Golfs v. Triest. II. Die Ooceleraten (Spongien). Wien: Hölder. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
 GROBBEN, C. Dolichium u. sein Generationswechsel. Wien: Hölder. 10 M. 50 Pf.  
 MEYER, E. Einleitung in das Studium der aromatischen Verbindungen. Leipzig: Winter. 4 M.  
 MILINOVIC, A. Elementar-synthetische Geometrie der Kegelschnitte. Leipzig: Teubner. 8 M. 80 Pf.  
 SCHWEKENDIEK, E. Untersuchungen an 10 Gehirnen v. Verbrechern u. Selbstmörfern. Würzburg: Stahel. 2 M. 80 Pf.  
 WALZ, R. Ueb. die Familie der Bopyriden, m. besond. Berücksicht. der Fauna der Adria. Wien: Hölder. 6 M. 80 Pf.

##### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- CATONIS, M. P., de agricultura liber, M. Terentii Varronis rerum rusticarum libri tres. Ex rec. H. Keilh. Vol. I. Fass. I. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
 ENGELBRUCHT, A. G. De sciorum poesi. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M.  
 HERSTHUS Milasii onomatologi quia supersunt cum prolegomenis ed. J. Flach. Leipzig: Teubner. 9 M.  
 HILDEBRANDSEN, J. Die astronomischen Kapitel in Maimonidis Abhandlung üb. die Neumondsheiligung. Übers. u. erkl. Bonn: Stüber. 2 M.  
 KOLSTER, W. H. Virgil's Eklogen in ihrer strophischen Gliederung nachgewiesen. Leipzig: Teubner. 4 M. 80 Pf.  
 ROEDER, W. Uebcr C. G. Cobets Emendationen der attischen Rediner, insbesondere d. Isaios. Berlin: Weber. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
 THIELMANN, Ph. Das Verb "dare" im Lateinischen als Repräsentant der indo-europäischen Wurzel "dha." Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 40 Pf.

##### CORRESPONDENCE.

- A PICTURE BY ROGER VAN DER WEYDEN AND ONE BY DIERICK BOUTS.

London: March 21, 1882.

It is well known to all students of Flemish painting that the great artist of Brussels, Roger van der Weyden, painted a "Descent of Christ from the Cross," which, in its day, was one of the most popular pictures of the Northern school. Its popularity is sufficiently attested by the fact that it was copied, and again copied, by pupils and admirers; and, if we are to believe Mr. Weale, the painter manifested his own satisfaction with the work by himself reproducing it. In the Escorial, in the S. Trinita Museum at Madrid, in the Museums of Berlin and Cologne, and in the gallery of the Liverpool Institution, not to mention plenty of other places, copies more or less accurate may be seen: see Crowe and Cavalcaselle (German translation), p. 240; also *Jahrbuch für Kunstgeschichte*, i., p. 46. The copy at Cologne is of particular interest, because it is one of the few dated (1480) works by the very interesting master called "of the Lyversberg passion;" and also because it connects him directly with the central master of the school of Brabant.

According to Crowe and Cavalcaselle, the middle picture of the original altar-piece is now in the Museum del Prado at Madrid. Of the original wings they say nothing. The wings of the copy at Cologne bear representations of the apostles Andrew and Thomas; but they are introduced as the patron saints of the donors, so that nothing can be learned from them of the originals. Having a few moments to spare the other day at Liverpool, I hurried into the gallery of the institution to have a glimpse at the copy preserved there. Happily, this is still in possession of its original wings, and these bear representations of the two thieves on their interiors; the exteriors I could not see. The style of the painting is poor enough; but at present we are only concerned with its subjects. As fortune would have it, only a few weeks before I had spent some days in the gallery of the Städle Institute at Frankfort, and had been particularly interested in a tall panel, upon which is painted one of the two thieves on the cross. At the bottom of the panel are seen the heads of the Centurion and another, who are looking upwards towards the right and out of the picture. The figures are painted on a gold ground. It is noted in the Catalogue that the panel is clearly the left wing of some triptych or other.

The moment I cast eyes on the little Liverpool copy of the "Descent," it became evident that the Frankfort picture was a wing either of the original or of one of the copies of Roger's picture. So far as size goes it might very well form a panel of the left wing of the original, and the style of the workmanship is so remarkably fine that it is hard to believe the painting was done anywhere but under the master's eye.

A further link in the chain of evidence has recently been brought to light by M. Hymans, the well-known director of the Print Room at Brussels. In an article recently contributed to the *Bulletin des Commissions royales d'Art et d'Archéologie*, accompanied by an excellent reproduction, he describes an engraving by the "Master of 1464," which is nothing else than a copy of Roger's "Descent from the Cross." He points out that every figure in the engraving corresponds to one in the picture, the only noticeable difference being that on either side of the central cross are the crosses bearing the dead bodies of the thieves.

M. Hymans says:—

"Dans la gravure la composition se présente en hauteur. Non seulement la croix a été de beaucoup élevée, mais on voit aussi, à droite et à gauche, les deux larrons crucifiés, l'un de dos, l'autre de face, à peu près comme dans l'estampe du maître à la Navette."

He adduces this alteration as confirming his opinion that the engraver was no servile copyist, but may quite well have been Roger himself. Whether that is the case or not, the fact remains that these two thieves are the same as those on the wings of the Liverpool copy.

Further arguments might be brought forward, if need were, to prove the identity in subject between the Frankfort panel and the left wing of Roger's original painting; but it seems that enough has been said. It may be remarked that the panel was bought at Mannheim in 1840. Height, 1.33 m.; breadth, 0.91 m.—see Städle Catalogue, 1879.

While on the subject of Flemish painting, I may point out the authorship of a picture preserved in our own National Gallery (No. 774). It represents the Virgin seated on a throne with the Child in her lap, St. Peter and St. Paul kneeling on either side, the one holding the Virgin's open book, the other offering a pink to the Child. At present it is attributed to Hugo van der Goes. With this attribution Crowe and Cavalcaselle disagree, and they incline to refer it to some pupil of Memling's. As a matter of fact, it is

an undoubted work of Dierick Bouts, the meritorious town painter of Louvain. If anyone will compare the heads of the two saints with those of the two apostles sitting on the right hand of Christ in the picture of the Last Supper in St. Peter's Church at Louvain, he will find that they are taken from the very same models. If further confirmation is required, it may be found in the peculiar drooping form of the eyelids and the slight woodenness of the expressions, as well as in the hardness of the colouring and the weakness of the drawing about the knees.

Considering that the very fine picture of the "Exhumation of St. Hubert" is certainly not a work of Bouts', it is pleasant to find that our National Gallery does possess one genuine painting by that artist.

W. M. CONWAY.

#### PROPOSED CORRECTION OF PUNCTUATION IN A PASSAGE OF BARNABAS.

Laverton Rectory, Bath.

I propose to call attention to a passage in chap. xiii. of the Epistle of Barnabas, the meaning of which seems greatly marred (even in the most recent editions) by an erroneous punctuation. Some minor faults in the punctuation of the passage (both in the Greek text and in the Old-Latin version), as given in the early editions, have already been corrected (without remark) by various editors; but the one which seems to me the most important of all has been allowed to remain.

In all the editions which I possess (except Dressel's, of which I shall speak presently) the passage is thus punctuated:

*kai συνέλαβεν. Εἴτη καὶ ἐξῆλθε κ.τ.λ.*

Some editors, in accordance with the Sinaiatic MS., omit the second *kai*. The omission in no way affects the subject of my letter. Dressel (in accordance, he says, with three MSS.) gives the strange punctuation:

*kai συνέλαβεν εἴτη. Καὶ ἐξῆλθε κ.τ.λ.*

and translates accordingly. The punctuation which I propose is:

*kai συνέλαβεν. Εἴτη. Καὶ ἐξῆλθε κ.τ.λ.*

putting a colon after *Εἴτη*, and printing the second *kai* with a capital, so as to mark the beginning of a fresh quotation. The passage will then consist of two distinct quotations, the second being introduced by *Εἴτη*, as in chap. vi., § 3. The first quotation (beginning at *Ἐδεῖτο*) is from Gen. xxv. 21, the second from vers. 22 and 23, the greater part of ver. 22 being omitted. The second quotation is inaccurate, *kai ἐξῆλθε* being substituted for *ἐπορεύθη* *ὅτι*.

It is singular that such a simple correction seems to have escaped all the editors. This is still more strange in the case of Dressel, who quotes from one MS. substantially the same punctuation which I propose, and one nearly the same from another. Apparently he did not see that the punctuation of those MSS. was intended to show that *εἴτη* was used to introduce a new quotation.

It is by no means improbable that Ussher thus exhibited the text in his edition (Oxford, 1642), and that if that edition had ever been published this punctuation would have been adopted by all subsequent editors.

The minute collation which I am now making of various editions shows more and more plainly what a serious loss was probably sustained by the unfortunate destruction of Ussher's edition in the fire of October 6, 1644. Unfortunately, the copy which I discovered in the Clarendon Press in the course of the present year breaks off abruptly in the middle of the words *ἡμῶν* and "quomodo," near the beginning

of chap. ix., so that it throws no light upon the present passage.

If my view is correct, the translators, from Cotelerius to Sharpe, are all more or less at fault in the matter, none of them having seen that *εἴτη* is here used to introduce a new quotation. The word is omitted entirely in the Old-Latin version, and wrongly represented by Fell and Reithmayr in their additions to that version.

J. H. BACKHOUSE.

PS.—With respect to the mistake *ἐν λογίᾳ* (near the beginning of chap. vi.), which I pointed out in a former letter, I can now add to the editions which I there mentioned as exhibiting the mistake, those of Galland (1765), Hefele (1842), and Migne (1857). It occurs also in a transcript (in an unknown hand) preserved at Dublin among Ussher's papers. But, as I stated in my previous letter, Ussher's own text gives the correct form, being (I believe) the only edition, except those of quite recent date, which does so.

There is a similar, but still more inexcusable, error near the end of chap. xii., where *διαρρήξ* (for *διαρρήκω*) is found in Menard, Voss (1646, but not 1680), Mader, Cotelerius (1672 and 1698, but not 1724), and Le Moyne.

With respect to *ἐληλυθήναι* (for *ἐληλυθέναι*), near the beginning of chap. vii. of Polycarp's Epistle, the correct form is given in Pearson's *Vindiciae* (both in the original edition and on p. 504 of A.C.L. reprint), and in Galland's *Bibliotheca*. Thus Routh's and Jacobson's notes are still more incorrect than I stated them to be. On the other hand, *ἐληλυθήναι* is given, not merely in Ittig's edition (the text of which might have been printed from some previous one), but on p. 186 of his *De Haeresiarchis*, and in Le Moyne's notes (ii. 401), as well as in his text. It is also twice given in Tentzel's *Exercitationes* (pp. 158 and 162).

#### RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN THE SHETLANDIC SPEECH AND THE GOTHIc.

Glasgow: March 13, 1882.

Mr. Laurenson need not go so far afield as the Gothic in search of parallels to his Shetlandic words. Some of them are evidently borrowed from Scotland. This is clearly the case with *ere-oy* and *du-oy*, which are respectively the Gael. *iār-ogha*, a grandson, and *dubh-ogha*, a great grandson. The former is from *iār*, after, and *ogha*, son; so that the *ere* of *ere-oy* (the *iēr-* of *iēr-oe* used by Scott) has nothing to do with Goth. *airiza*, E. *ere*. And surely the Shetlandic *gang*, *loof*, *rinse*, *meat*, have not either in form or meaning "a clear resemblance to the Moeso-Gothic" rather than to the Icel. *ganga*, *lōfi*, *hreinsan*, *matr*, or the Eng. (or Scotch) *gang*, *loof*, *rinse*, *meat*.

C. ANNANDALE.

Oxford: March 13, 1882.

I hope that Mr. A. Laurenson will before long give us some more specimens of the interesting Shetland speech. I do not think, however, that there is anything remarkable in his Shetland words in regard to their resemblance to the Moeso-Gothic of Ulphilas. Where the words he cites are not Icelandic, they may be explained from Anglo-Saxon.

A few mistakes in Mr. Laurenson's letter may be pointed out. Go. *sprauuto* is not cognate with Sh. *spirit*, Eng. *spirit* = Icel. *sprettir*, a spring, bound, run; nor with *sprightly*, which is from *spright*, *sprite* = Lat. *spiritus*. Go. *kasja* (gen. *kasjias*) is the rendering for "a potter," from *kas*, a vessel, pot, and has nothing in the world to do with our romance word *case* = O. Fr. *casse*, Lat. *capsa*.

For the Shetland *ju* is compare the Rushworth Gospels, Luke xix. 21, where *tu es* is rendered *bu is*.

A. L. MAYHEW.

## THE BASQUE VERB.

6 Norfolk Terrace, Baywater, W.: March 20, 1882.

Mr. van Eys (see ACADEMY of March 18, 1882) says that Basque initial *d* is the pronoun "it," or the direct regimen always expressed in all active verbs, and upon this egregious grammatical blunder he bases one of his reasons against my verbal theory. Every tyro knows that initial *d* is not always "it"; and, if want of philological sense and complete ignorance of the Basque verb did not prevent Mr. van Eys from seeing the truth, he would certainly admit that all the past and conditional tenses of the transitive voice, which constitute more than half of the Basque verb, present no such initial *d*. How, then, can this letter represent "it" in *nuen*, *zendenun*, *zuen*, *genduen*, *zendenut*, *zulen*, "I had, thou hadst, he had, we had, you had, they had it," or in *nule*, *zenduke*, *luke*, *genduke*, *zendukete*, *lukete*, "I should, thou wouldst, he would, we should, you would, they would have it," and in the immense number of their derivatives? If Mr. van Eys has no better argument against my theory, this certainly has nothing to fear from his misrepresentation of the part played by initial *d*.

Another argument of Mr. van Eys in favour of his very curious *eroan* hypothesis is also based upon another grammatical error. "Nowhere *draut*," says he, "stands for *daut*!" If Mr. van Eys were possessed of any knowledge of the Labourdin verb, he would not ignore that *daut*, in this dialect, in which no *eroan* exists, does not mean in the least "I have it," but only "he had it to me," neither more nor less than the archaic Labourdin *draut* of Liçarrague's N. T. *Daut*; on the contrary, when it represents the original form of Biscayan *dot*, generally in use, it has no other meaning than that of "I have it," while in *draut* I see the demonstrative *aur*, a perfect synonym of *au*, *au*, *aur*, *gau*, *kau*, *kaur*, without finding in this terminative the least trace of the factitive verbal noun *eroan*, the *a* of which, as it belongs to the root *joan*, "gone," cannot so easily be suppressed as Mr. van Eys seems to think.

That I give *liteke* ("he could") as a flection of *izan* ("to be") is only true in Mr. van Eys's imagination. This terminative, when it occurs among the terminatives of the type *izan* ("to be"), is given in my *Verbe* in italics in order to show, as it is explained by a note, that it belongs to a different type (*adi*) and replaces in Labourdin: *litazke*, Guipuscoan; *litazteke*, Biscayan; *lizate*, Souletin, which are printed in roman as all the other terminatives of the *izan* type.

Mr. van Eys's letter contains other grammatical errors, which I cannot enumerate for want of space. Those I have pointed out are more than sufficient to prove that the mistakes he finds in me are, I am sorry to say, to be found in him. I say "sorry," for it is sad to see grave errors and misrepresentations systematically replacing scientific arguments. I shall avoid in future any further discussion with Mr. van Eys.

L.-L. BONAPARTE.

## A GREEK EPITAPH AND WORDSWORTH'S "LUCY GRAY."

Combe Vicarage, near Woodstock: March 20, 1882.

Some time ago I was reading in Kaibel's *Epigrammata Graeca ex Lapidibus collecta* (Berolini, 1878) the following:—

" 572. Romae. C. I. 6273.

Θεοῖς καὶ αταχθονίοις.

Ἐλκού με ἔσπατε καὶ ἐπὰ μόνους ἐμιαυτούς  
Παυλίνου γαλη δέσπαιο νερπερί.

καὶ μοι ἀδελφεῖν κέται νέη ἐγγὺς Τυεῖν  
ἐπτάτης τῆς δὲ ἦν οὐτι γλυκειότερον.

*M. Julius Epictetus filis suis et sibi et Magiae Nice coniugi. I vel II saec.—4 pulcrius hoo dictam.*

The fourth Greek line—deservedly eulogised

by Herr Kaibel—reminded me of the latter half of this second stanza of Wordsworth's "Lucy Gray":—

" No mate, no comrade, Lucy knew;  
She dwelt on a wide moor—  
The sweetest thing that ever grew  
Beside a human door."

JOHN HOSKYNNS-ABRAHALL.

## APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, March 27, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Hydraulic Machinery," by Prof. John Perry.  
8.30 p.m. Geographical: "Merv and its Surroundings," by Mr. Edmond O'Donovan.
- TUESDAY, March 28, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Mechanism of the Senses," XI., by Prof. J. G. McKendrick.  
8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "The Design of Structures to resist Wind Pressure," by Mr. Charles Bader; "The Resistance of Viaducts to Sudden Gusts of Wind," by M. Jules Gaudard.
- WEDNESDAY, March 29, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "A New Antiseptic Compound, and its Application to the Preservation of Food," by Prof. Barff.
- THURSDAY, March 30, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Ressemblances of Sound, Light, and Heat," III., by Prof. Tyndall.  
8 p.m. Antiquaries.
- FRIDAY, March 31, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Electric Discharge in a Magnetic Field," by Mr. W. Spottiswoode.
- SATURDAY, April 1, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Volcanoes," III., by Prof. H. G. Seeley.

## SCIENCE.

*Le Livre de Sibawaihi, Traité de Grammaire arabe par Sibouya, dit Sibawaihi.* Texte arabe publié d'après les Manuscrits du Caire, de l'Escurial, d'Oxford, de Paris, de Saint-Pétersbourg et de Vienne, par Hartwig Derenbourg, Professeur d'Arabe littéraire à l'Ecole spéciale des Langues orientales. Tome premier. (Paris: Imprimé par Autorisation du Gouvernement à l'Imprimerie nationale.)

THE publication of this book at the Imprimerie nationale reflects the highest credit upon the French Government. Its appearance is a happy augury that, true to its traditions, that Government still fosters the study of Oriental literature, especially of Arabic. Equally auspicious is the circumstance that a work of so much intrinsic merit as the Grammar of Sibawaihi, and withal so voluminous—the part under review consists of 460 closely printed small folio pages—should have met with a most painstaking, indefatigable, and competent editor. Although M. Derenbourg promises a memoir of the author in the next and concluding volume, a brief sketch of his history will not be out of place here. Abu-Bishr (or, as some style him, Abu-l-Hásan, and others, Abu-Káthir) 'Amru-bin-'Uthmán-bin-Kánbar, al-Básry, al-Háritiy, was surnamed Sibawaihi (from the Persian *Sibáyah*) on account of his predilection for the fragrance of apples, or because of his fair skin and rosy complexion. He studied grammar under the famous Khalil, and was regarded as the most illustrious grammarian of his time, insomuch that his work generally went by the name of *al-Kitáb*, or The Book, *kar' ἔξοχην*; "for when it was said at al-Básrah that such an one had read The Book, the Grammar of Sibawaihi was indicated thereby." Having had a dispute with the eminent al-Kísaiy on a point of grammar, the matter was referred to the Khalifah Harún-ar-Rashíd, who decided in favour of al-Kísaiy, which so much disgusted Sibawaihi that he retired to Shiraz, where he died A.H. 180 = A.D. 796, having given directions before his decease that his Grammar should be buried with him. Akhafash, however, who had taught him rhetoric,

succeeded in having the MS. disinterred by his heir, from whom he purchased it for thirty dinars of gold. M. Derenbourg in his Preface gives a minute and most interesting description of the different transcripts of the work consulted by him, including those still extant at Paris, at St. Petersburg, at Cairo, at the Escurial in Spain, and at the Bodleian. The prolegomena, marginal notes, and colophons attached to these MSS. bear the most ample testimony to the high esteem in which the author was held by native Arabic scholars through successive generations. Al-Mubárrad, as quoted by the Mulla Kátib Chálaby, says of the Grammar under review: "No such work as this was ever written heretofore. All other works on science require the aid of other books to elucidate them, but this is complete in itself." The same author—I mean al-Chálaby—gives a list of no less than thirty-two commentators on the Grammar between A.H. 284-776 = A.D. 897-1374.\* Their Commentaries, which sometimes consist of annotations on the entire work and sometimes on a section of the same—as those of az-Zamákhshary on the poetry quoted therein—frequently appear under different titles, whereby the name of the original author is often eclipsed. Nevertheless, after the lapse of ten centuries the pre-eminence of Sibawaihi is still recognised by the erudite among the Arabs, who may well boast that at so early a period the rules of their grammar were formulated with a fullness and accuracy unparalleled in the language of any other people on the face of the globe.

De Saïc, it appears, was unacquainted with this great work when, in 1810, he printed the first edition of his *Grammaire arabe*, except through the numerous quotations therefrom occurring in the writings of later authors. M. Quatremère having subsequently called his attention to the MS. of the *al-Kitáb* preserved in the Bibliothèque nationale, he introduced thirteen chapters of the book, seemingly selected at random, into his *Anthologie grammaticale arabe*, first printed in 1829. Another step in the same direction was taken by the present editor, who in 1867 published his *De Pluralium linguæ arabicæ et aethiopicae formarum omnis generis origine et uide scripsit et Sibawaihi capita de plurali*. The above limited essays comprised, as far as I am aware, all that had been done towards bringing Sibawaihi into more general notice until the last-named accomplished Orientalist imposed upon himself the arduous task of reproducing the original work in its entirety.

A detailed analysis of the Grammar will be more in place on the publication of the second volume. Suffice it to say here that the arrangement of the different parts of speech, including their inflections, under separate heads serves to facilitate its study by relieving it, in a measure, of the intricacy common to similar works of ancient date. These headings are, for the most part, concise abstracts

\* As M. Derenbourg may not have seen the work of al-Chálaby, I take the liberty of mentioning that its title is *Káshfú-zh-Zhundán'an Asámi-l-Kútub wa'-l-Fundán*, printed at Cairo, A.H. 1297 = A.D. 1879, in two volumes. The list above referred to will be found in vol. II, pp. 151, 152.

of the contents of each *Bdb*, or chapter; and M. Derenbourg deserves credit for having indexed them at the end of the volume. The prose and poetical illustrations introduced by way of example under each article are numerous and apposite, and constitute, in my opinion, the most valuable part of the work. The principal objection to the Grammar, as a whole, is its bulk, and that, doubtless, has been the main reason of its having fallen into general disuse, even among Arab-speaking peoples. One has often to wade through long paragraphs to ascertain how a verb is conjugated, or a noun or a pronoun declined—all which inflections might be far more clearly set forth in paradigmata arranged in a tabular form. A well-digested abridgement of Sibawaih drawn up on that plan would be a great boon to native students; and a translation of the same into one of the Continental languages would rival the best Arabic Grammar in Europe.

GEORGE PERCY BADGER.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*The Bible and Science.* By T. Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S. (Macmillan.) Dr. Brunton is evidently bound on astonishing us all. He was one of the editors of a famous vivisectionist handbook which scandalised many good people. He is, as everybody knows, our leading toxicologist, and he has somehow got himself mentally identified with the "advanced" scientific party. Yet here he positively writes a work on apologetics—a harmony or compromise between science and religion. It is a little of the nature of a patched-up peace, we must admit—that is common enough in this kind of temporary armistice; but the wonder is that Dr. Lauder Brunton should think it worth his while to tread in the well-worn steps of Hugh Miller and Prof. Hitchcock. The book begins with a little talk about Egypt and the Exodus; it then diverges into a long and generally able *résumé* of the theory of evolution, which is purely scientific in spirit; and it finally returns to apologetics in the few last chapters, which are meant to show that the theory in question is not necessarily Atheistic, nor anti-Christian, nor unbiblical. So long as Dr. Brunton sticks to science his work is excellent. He tells the lay-reader as much evolutionism in a small compass as such a person is likely to care about swallowing whole; and he tells it pleasantly and well. Moreover, he gives plenty of wood-cuts, familiar enough to readers of scientific literature, but fresh to the general public—the Darwinian coral islands, the dimorphism of primroses, *compsognathus* and *hesperornis*, *amphioxus*, the ascidian larva, and the tadpole, the mammoth of La Madelaine, embryo dogs and embryo tortoises, the development of the horse's hoof, and so forth; all of which are excellent in their way. It is when he comes to apologetics, however, that Dr. Brunton begins to surprise us. To say the truth, he seems to reason like a man who does not quite believe his own argument, but thinks it will be nearly good enough for other people. We have all the old compromises refurbished once more—the seven days of creation to be taken as seven epochs; literal interpretation impossible; Paradise just in the place where the human species must have been evolved; the flood due to a local submergence; the ark drifted by currents to Mount Ararat; the sun standing still upon Gibeon merely the record of a total eclipse; and all the rest of it. We do not for a moment mean to suggest that Dr. Brunton is disingenuous in any of his explanations, but we are quite sure that he would not

accept such hypotheses as sufficient if the matter in hand were purely scientific. He seems to have been led away by his desire to smooth matters over, and to show the orthodox that their fears of danger from evolutionism were exaggerated, until, in his anxiety to calm them, he has admitted many rather wooden reconciliations which his maturer judgment will surely show him to be untenable. The conflict between two great schools of thought cannot be set at rest by easy suggestions as to how the ark might have reached Ararat; Dr. Brunton must go many levels deeper than that if he wishes really to touch the roots of the question.

*Koumiss, or Fermented Mare's Milk.* By George L. Carrick, M.D. (Blackwood.) The favourite beverage of the nomad Tartars who inhabit the great plains of South-eastern Russia was first made known to Western Europe by William de Rubruquis in the thirteenth century; but its medicinal virtues seem to have remained unnoticed till John Grieve, a Scotch surgeon in the Russian Army, sent a communication on the subject to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in the year 1784. No marked impression was produced, however, by this or subsequent publications till 1858, when the first regular establishment for the treatment of wasting diseases by fermented mare's milk was opened near the town of Samara. The very considerable success achieved by its founder has stimulated others to follow his example; and at the present time nearly fifteen hundred patients annually resort to the koumiss establishments in the neighbourhood of Samara alone. Most, if not all, of these patients are Russians; but the author of the present work appears to think that existing facilities of communication may attract wanderers in search of health from this country. He tells us that Orenburg may be reached from London with but thirty-three hours (and these not consecutive) of railway travelling. He adds a map to show the best route. A journey of nearly three thousand miles, however, and residence in a country so little familiar to Englishmen, will prove somewhat repugnant to nervous sufferers. Of the benefits to be derived from koumiss in appropriate cases there can be no doubt. The air of the steppes, the outdoor life, the freedom from habitual anxiety and wearing labour, must, of course, contribute largely to the favourable result. Dr. Carrick's treatment of the subject deserves high praise. His book is written in a thoroughly scientific spirit; he has repeatedly visited the steppes; he has observed cases subjected to the koumiss treatment for considerable periods of time, and he has availed himself of the information lying buried in Russian pamphlets and medical periodicals. As physician to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, his opportunities of observation have been of a most favourable kind, and he seems to have availed himself of them to the full. His book will probably be, for many years to come, the standard work on the subject of which it treats.

*The Perfect Way in Diet.* By Anna Kingsford, M.D. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) This is a digest of facts in favour of the adoption of a purely vegetable diet. The facts are collected from a great variety of sources, and differ widely in their relative weight. It is hardly too much to say that some of them are quite unworthy of being included in a work which seems to have been, in the first instance, presented to the Paris Faculty as a thesis for the doctorate. Those who are enthusiastic in the cause of vegetarianism will find much in the book to confirm them in their views. It may be doubted, however, if it will convert any large number of carnivorous persons; unless, indeed, it succeed in doing so by filling them with disgust at the needless sufferings inflicted on the lower animals in the process of fattening, conveying, and slaughtering them for the market.

*Tables of Qualitative Analysis.* By H. G. Madan. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.) Here are twenty leaves (printed on one side only) of chemical tables for laboratory use. Mr. Madan is right in strongly urging upon teachers and students of practical chemistry the advantage of manufacturing their tables at home. But he is right also in acknowledging the necessity for a short synopsis of directions to aid the analyst in acquiring a general grasp of the course of work and of the sequence of operations. The characters by which Mr. Madan's twelve tables differ from other sets are by no means pronounced, nor are such generally accepted improvements as the blow-pipe tests with an aluminium plate and with hyposulphites introduced. We note, moreover, a few statements that require revision. For example, it is affirmed on p. 2 that oxalates become charred when heated. Again, the directions in some places have been too highly condensed, essential particulars having been omitted. On p. 13, for instance, the "pouring of boiling water over" a precipitate of the mixed chlorides of group i. will not, or may not, effect the complete removal of the lead chloride, and may lead to perplexing difficulties in the after-treatment of the insoluble residue.

*Descriptive Account of the Incised Slate Tablet and other Remains lately discovered at Towyn.* With Plates. By J. Park Harrison, M.A. (Quaritch.) The attention of our readers was directed, some months ago, to the interesting discovery of this tablet, and to Mr. Park Harrison's ingenious attempts to interpret the various outlines which are engraved upon its surface. It is consequently unnecessary in the present instance to do more than state that Mr. Harrison has diligently prosecuted his study of the slate, and has published his results, not as a paper contributed to any of the learned societies, but as an independent publication, amply illustrated. Without acquiescing in all the writer's identifications, it is a pleasure to acknowledge the patient ingenuity which he has expended upon the subject. At least twenty-five distinct figures may be traced in these incised outlines; some being regarded as celts, others as urns and baskets, while others again are said to represent a tunic, a chiton, and a helmet. The writer suggests that the slate may contain a funereal list of objects required by a deceased chieftain. The excellent autograph which forms the frontispiece speaks for itself, and enables the reader to form his own opinion as to the validity of the suggested identifications.

*Geological Survey of Newfoundland.* Alexander Murray, Director; James P. Howley, Assistant. (Stanford.) For nearly eighteen years Mr. Murray has been officially engaged in working out the geology of Newfoundland. His periodical *Reports of Progress* have been so highly valued that many of them are no longer to be obtained, and he has consequently been led to republish the whole series in a connected form. It was his first intention to prepare a condensation of the Reports, illustrated with a small-scale geological map, with plates of sections and with figures of fossils. Such a work would have been highly acceptable; but failing, through lack of time, to accomplish this task, he has contented himself with reproducing the official Reports, revised and modified where the progress of our knowledge rendered revision necessary. While acknowledging the great value of the volume, we may express a hope that Mr. Murray will yet see his way to do for Newfoundland what Dr. Dawson has so admirably done for Nova Scotia in his well-known *Acadian Geology*. As for the volume before us, we need merely remark that it is brimful of solid matter, and must become the standard work to which reference will always

be made when studying the geology of Newfoundland. But it sadly wants an index.

*The World's Foundations*; or, Geology for Beginners. By Agnes Giberne. (Seeley, Jackson and Halliday.) Encouraged by the generous reception accorded to her little book on astronomy, Miss Giberne has now ventured to try her hand on a popular work on geology. The result is not altogether unsatisfactory. Her compilation is professedly intended only for beginners, and it would therefore be unfair to expect any display of profound scientific knowledge. The book is written in a simple strain, and its pages are freely sprinkled with Scriptural quotations.

*A Pocket Guide to British Ferns*. By Marian S. Ridley. (David Bogue.) Miss Ridley claims as the special feature of her little book the plan of tabulating by words without figures such features as alone are absolutely necessary to identify a fern. The forms she has adopted for this purpose, her introductory chapters, and her explanation of terms are likely to render her guide very useful to beginners.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

NEW ZEALANDERS are not given to mountaineering, and, consequently, several of the highest peaks in the islands have never been trodden by human foot; still it is surprising, as the Colonies remarks, that English mountaineers have never done the work for them, and that it should have been left to an American to scale the precipices and examine the crater of Tongariro. It is satisfactory, however, to learn from our contemporary that Herr Emil Boss, accompanied by several members of the Alpine Club, has reached Melbourne on the way to New Zealand, and that they are determined to ascend all the principal peaks and explore the vast glaciers surrounding Mount Cook. They have with them Kaufmann, a well-known Swiss guide, and their leader has had great experience in the Andes and Himalayas, as well as in Switzerland. After concluding their work in New Zealand, the party propose to go to New Guinea for the purpose of exploration, and they will probably ascend Mount Owen Stanley.

ABOUT two years since a portion of Père Depelchin's expedition at Gubuluwayo, in Matabele Land, started for Umzila's kraal to establish a mission, and much interest was taken in their journey, as no white man, we believe, had ever attempted it before. The chief's kraal was eventually reached, but the party had had to abandon their wagon, and arrived in a state of great distress. Père A. H. Law, who had proved himself an accomplished geographer, soon died, partly, it is feared, from hunger. Père Wehl afterwards succumbed to fever at Sofala; but Frère Desadeler, we have just learned, succeeded in carrying supplies from that place across Umzila's country to Umgau, where the wagon was in charge of Frère Hedley. These two men, after paying Umzila, succeeded by sheer pluck in making their way back alone with their wagon to Gubuluwayo.

In his account of his expedition to Stanley Pool, Père Augouard mentions that, after passing Manika, Mozinga, and Kikai, he marched for two hours through a slightly undulating plain, and then arrived at a great market where eight roads met, and just beyond which he reached the banks of a considerable river. This river, which was then over eighty feet broad, is named the Eluala, and is not marked on Stanley's map; but then it must be remembered that that traveller came down the river in boats and canoes. During the rainy season, the Eluala is said to be some thirty or thirty-five feet deep. Père Augouard appears to have been the first to

travel by this route, as the most intense curiosity was exhibited at the appearance of a white man. He had the same difficulty as some of his predecessors in finding Manyanga.

A TELEGRAM from Irkutsk states that Mr. Jackson and his companion, to whose journey we have already alluded, were to leave Yakutsk on March 12, accompanied by a sailor of the *Jeannette* and an interpreter. Their destination will be the mouth of the Lena, whither Mr. Melville, the engineer of the ill-fated vessel, has already gone to commence a careful search for De Long and the other survivors of the expedition, as well as for the records which they have hidden from time to time. Lieut. Danenhauer, who has suffered terribly in his eyes from snow-glare, was to leave Irkutsk on March 14 on his homeward journey.

PROF. HÄCKEL reports from Ceylon that he has finished his zoological work on the south coast of the island, and that during February he intended to visit the virgin forests of the interior, in company with Dr. Trome, the botanist.

THE Royal Agricultural Society of British Guiana are about to publish, under the editorship of Mr. E. F. im Thurn, a half-yearly *Journal*, for the record not only of their proceedings, but of papers and notes on matters connected with the agriculture, commerce, geography, meteorology, chemistry, botany, ornithology, entomology, and anthropology of British Guiana. The editor already has a number of papers at his disposal, and others are in active preparation.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Geological Society of France*.—This society has just issued an unusually thick number of its monthly *Bulletin*, amply illustrated with maps and sections, and containing a record of its autumnal meeting—the *réunion extraordinaire*—which was held at Semur, in the Department of Côte-d'Or. The granite, granulite, and other crystalline rocks of the Morvan offered an interesting field of study to the petrologist; while the Liassic and Oolitic formations furnished the palaeontologist with an ample series of fossils. The principal contributors to the present *Bulletin* are M. Collenot, the president of the session, and MM. Michel-Lévy and Ch. Velain, who acted as secretaries. In this country the nearest approach to the pleasant geological gatherings herein described are the excursions of the Geologists' Association; but, although these are admirably organised, they are not generally productive of such valuable Reports as those just published by the French society. It is to be regretted, however, that the Report of the Semur meeting, held in 1879, has not appeared at an earlier date.

MISS E. A. ORMEROD's lecture on "Injurious Insects" lately delivered at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, has been reprinted in a pamphlet form by Messrs. Sonnenschein.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

In spite of the sad condition in which Ireland is plunged, the patriots who feel an interest in the continued life of the Irish language are still active and successful. A budget of little books issued by them has just reached us. The Gaelic Union has got printed within the last few years the following cheap books:—*Irish Grammar Rules*, by John Nolan; a First and a Second Book of Lessons in Gaelic, by the same; *The Youthful Exploits of Fionn*, edited by David Comyn, with an English translation and glossary; *The Lay of Oisin in the Land of the*

*Young*, similarly edited by Mr. Comyn; Keating's *History of Ireland* (book i., part i.), with an English translation and glossary by P. W. Joyce, LL.D. With these may be mentioned, though published independently of the Gaelic Union, Mr. Joyce's *School Irish Grammar*, which is the most handy and accurate work of its kind in existence. The publishers of all these books are Messrs. Gill and Son (Dublin), with the exception of *Oisin*, which was published by Chamney (Dublin). They range in price from 6d. to 1s. 4d.

AMONG the numerous recent contributions to Zend and Pehlevi philology we may note the following:—Dr. Bartholoméi's first volume of *Arische Forschungen* is mainly concerned with miscellaneous difficult questions of Zend phonetics, and with the critical restitution and interpretation of some of those sections of the Zendavesta which are supposed to have been metrical compositions at the outset, though their metrical character has been obscured in the MSS. The question as to the best method for transliterating the Zend characters into Roman ones, which is treated incidentally in Dr. Bartholoméi's book, has been discussed with much detail in two recent papers by Profs. Pischel and de Harlez, and formed the subject of an animated debate in the Aryan section of the Berlin Congress of Orientalists, where it was resolved to entrust a committee with the task of working out proposals for a uniform system of Roman equivalents for the Zend characters. M. de Harlez's new work, entitled *Introduction à l'Étude de l'Avesta et de la Religion mazdéenne*, goes over the whole ground of Zend philology. This is a very readable book; and, though many of the conclusions which the author has arrived at are likely to evoke contradiction from more quarters than one, it must be owned that he has brought together much useful information in a narrow compass, and has not endeavoured to veil existing difficulties, as is often done in works destined, like the one under notice, for the general reader rather than for the specialist. On most controverted points, M. de Harlez's views coincide with those of Prof. Spiegel, of Erlangen, who has contributed to the last number of the journal of the German Oriental Society an interesting paper on the place and time of the composition of the Zendavesta. The gist of Prof. Spiegel's paper consists of an elaborate refutation of all the reasons which have been adduced in favour of the alleged Bactrian origin of the Zendavesta. The Bactrian theory has for some time been the received one; and Prof. Spiegel himself in 1867 styled his Grammar of the Farsi language an Old-Bactrian Grammar (*Grammatik der altbactrischen Sprache*). The veteran scholar now contends for the Median town and province of Rai as having the best claim to be considered as the original home of the Zoroastrian movement. The readers of the ACADEMY will remember the letters on the same subject by Mr. Sayce, and by M. Darmesteter and M. de Harlez, which appeared in these columns in August last year. It is much to be regretted that the origin of one of the purest and most interesting religions of the world should continue to be involved in obscurity even after a century of patient research; and it only remains to hope that subsequent excavations in the ancient seats of Zoroastrian civilisation may some day remove the mystery. The small number of printed works in Pehlevi is receiving an important addition in the steadily progressing Bombay edition of the *Dinkard*, which has now arrived at the third volume. The *Dinkard* is the most bulky Pehlevi work which has come down to the present time; and its importance, both from an historical and linguistic point of view, is on a par with its size. The edition of the Pehlevi text and a Guzerati translation has been pre-

pared by Peshotun Dusto Behramjee Sunjana, and an English version has been added by Ratanshah E. Kohiyár. Dr. West, the eminent Pehlevi scholar, has published in M. de Harlez's new periodical, the *Muséon*, a notice on an ancient MS. of the Sassanian Farhang, which differs considerably from the printed text of that work. We will not omit from our list, though it appeared as far back as December 1880, Prof. Darmesteter's highly suggestive paper on *Les six Feux dans le Talmud et dans le Bandehesk*. The existence in the Talmud of religious notions borrowed from the Parsees seems now fairly established. Prof. Spiegel's standard work on the Old-Persian cuneiform inscriptions, the language of which is so closely allied to Zend or Avestan, has gone through a new edition, in which it has been thoroughly brought up to date. Prof. Hübschmann is engaged in writing both an Iranian and an Armenian Grammar for the series of *Indo-germanische Grammatiken*.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, March 7.)  
A. J. ELLIS, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray explained the system on which he proposed to mark the pronunciation of the catchwords in the society's English Dictionary. He thought there were five pronunciations in use, which varied in distinctness—(1) the musical, that used in singing; (2) the rhetorical; (3) the cultivated, used in reading aloud to a friend; (4) the familiar, or ordinary speech; (5) the vulgar. He proposed to adopt a system like Smart's, that would show the familiar as well as the cultivated pronunciation, marking the slurred vowels of error, dollar, father, say, with a short mark ; which, while it showed that they were all slurred into the same sound in familiar speech, would still denote what they developed into in more distinct utterance. He had been obliged to give up the "glossic" of Mr. Ellis, which was founded on a purely English basis, as well as the "palaeotype" development by the same gentleman of Mr. Sweet's "narrow romic." As almost all English vowels were wide, as in "pitiful," he would reverse Mr. Sweet's notation, and use roman type for wide vowels and italic for narrow ones, marking length by -. Dr. Murray then gave practical illustrations of his system of notation.—Mr. Ellis, on the whole, declared himself satisfied with this scheme; but Mr. Sweet and Mr. Lecky strongly recommended a less complicated plan, suggesting Mr. Sweet's broad romic as an alternative, and doubted the wisdom of employing symbols having a definite value among scientific phoneticians in a directly opposite value in the Dictionary.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, March 16.)

JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., in the Chair.—The following papers were read:—(1) "The English Acquisition and Loss of Dunkirk," by the Rev. S. A. Swain. The paper mentioned the Flanders campaign of 1657 as presenting great interest and importance, and dwelt on Cromwell's projects for the good of the nation, his intentions in seeking to get possession of Dunkirk, choice of instruments, Sir W. Lockhart, alliance offensive and defensive with France, the English contingent of 6,000, the taking of Mardyke, Falconberg's visit to France, the capitulation and occupation of Dunkirk, the treaty for the sale of Dunkirk to Charles II. and its subsequent chequered history.—(2) "The Emperor Frederick II. of the House of Hohenstaufen," by the Rev. Canon Pennington. After referring to the paucity of information concerning this noble character which was available to English readers before Dean Milman wrote his History of Latin Christianity, the lecturer spoke of the family and birthplace of Frederick II., and referred to his election to be Holy Roman Emperor. He then drew attention to his great intellectual powers and linguistic accomplishments, his artistic and scientific tastes, and, above all, his solicitude for the internal

regulation of his kingdom. He directed each town in his kingdom to send two deputies to an assembly summoned to regulate the ways and means of raising the supplies. But his marvellous powers were wasted on an age not ripe for them. A description was then given of the conflict with the Popes in the thirteenth century for the supremacy in Europe, in which he was beaten, partly because he held in too great awe the Papacy, which lay like a leaden weight on the minds of the inhabitants of Europe.

## ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, March 20.)

SIR E. COLEBROOKE, M.P., President, in the Chair.—Dr. R. G. Latham read a paper on "The Date and Personality of Priyadarshi," an amended form of a paper, with the same title, read before the Asiatic Society by him twenty-three years ago, and published in the society's *Journal* for 1860. The argument of this paper was that Priyadarshi was contemporary with several kings or magnates with whom he made several compacts—one in the tenth and another in the twelfth year of his reign. With four Sovereigns—viz., Ptolemy, Alexander, Antigonus, and Magas—he appears to have made supplementary compacts in the twenty-seventh year of his rule.—Mr. Arthur Lillie read a paper on "Buddhist Saint-worship," in which he pointed out that there were really two Buddhas, or forms of Buddhism, one of which proclaimed the annihilation of the saint or Buddha at his death, while the other supported the Buddhism of the rituals with temples, where the dead saints were invoked and asked to forgive sins, &c. Representations of the latter form are, he thought, sufficiently apparent on the well-known sculptures from Amravati and Bharhut.

## FINE ART.

*Die Ruinen Roms.* Von Dr. Franz Reber. Zweite Verbesserte Ausgabe. (Leipzig: Weigel.)

DR. REBER has visited Rome twice since the first edition of his excellent book in 1862–63, and has been able to share in the results of the excavations made on the Palatine, the Forum (scarcely a third of which was previously opened up), and the northern hills, which have so largely modified the views of writers on the antiquities of Rome; while, at the same time, the literary sources of our knowledge have undergone a thorough sifting at the hands of Jordan and others, which has made the researches of Bunsen and Becker antiquated. The discovery of a new inscription often throws an unexpected light on some obscure passage. We may instance Mommsen's application of an inscription recently found by the Ponte San Sisto to illustrate the doubtful passage of Ammianus Marcellinus, 27.3.3, which speaks of the Bridge of Symmachus. The same number of the *Hermes* which contains this discussion (xv., 2, 1880) also contains Klügmann's instructive enquiry as to the two lists annexed to the Description of the Regiones.

The order of Reber's book is unchanged, as the description of the ruins in a sort of natural succession is useful to the visitor as well as to the student. In most instances the ancient state of things is noticed before the actual ruins are described so as to make the present condition of the city more comprehensible, while a valuable Introduction is prefixed to the whole, which contains a history of the art of architecture in Rome. The illustration is good. There are thirty-seven lithographed plates, seven plans, a plan of the city, and seventy-two wood-engravings

inserted in the text. A comparison of the restoration of the Forum with that contained in Mr. Nichols' useful book, *The Roman Forum* (1877), will show that we still have to trust largely to conjecture; and, in general, it is a pity that what is tolerably certain is not more clearly distinguished in our books from what is only probable conjecture. In 1876 Mr. Burn issued an Appendix to his *Rome and the Campagna*, noticing the new points of interest; and it is useful to compare his conclusions with those of Reber. The fragments of the Capitoline marble plan of the old city require to be arranged before they can be used as authorities, and here there is room for discussion, as is manifest from the re-arranged plan given opposite (p. 16). The marble plan was set up perpendicularly on a wall, and Reber maintains that therefore the writing on it must have been legible by the passers-by. The fragments, therefore, must be so arranged as to make this possible. This necessitates several differences of arrangement from that given in Jordan's *Forma Urbis*. Sometimes the modern city corresponds to the old; thus the Piazza Navona corresponds to the Stadium (p. 566). But this is rare; and the streets now cut across the old buildings, and this further causes much difficulty about the old gates (see as to the Porta Chiusa, p. 574). There are, however, sufficient remains of the Servian wall to guide us safely on the whole, and we can see that at the mouths of the valleys it curved inwards so as to allow the gates to be guarded by a flanking fire. Part of the wall has, unfortunately, been destroyed by the new railway-station, but the piece which has been cut through makes a great impression on the visitor. The new northern quarter of Rome has required such an alteration of the levels that it is now above the old surface in some, and below it in other, parts; and further identification of the remains is here no longer possible (p. 572). The most remarkable thing is, perhaps, the way in which the magnificent series of Fora of Trajan, &c., have been destroyed, cut across, or altered, as will be manifest by a glance at the plans (pp. 160 and 176).

Reber's primary object is to describe the ruins, not to give a complete topography, of the ancient city; but his book is not merely popular, like Ziegler's Illustrations, good though these are; he also appeals to the scholar. We could have wished, however, that he had given the quotations from ancient authors in full, instead of merely referring to them. The full quotations are an important advantage in Nichols' book; and, further, Reber gives no index—the fear of the Index Society has apparently not yet penetrated to Germany. His introduction on the architecture and on the building materials is especially good. The building materials used were, of course, different at different times. The old volcanic tufa of the Campagna, the polygonal basalt (silex) with which the Appian road was paved, the limestone, the peperino from Alba in the Agger—all these are carefully described. While the tufa splits in parallel lines, the limestone splits angularly, and this, of course, determines the character of the walls. Wherever limestone has to be used, the walls must have the so-called cyclopean character. Later on, the splendid brickwork and perfect

mortar enabled such buildings as the vast amphitheatres and baths to be constructed with great rapidity. Reber's remarks often take a wider range. He notices how the mixture of arable with pasture land in the Campagna made that dense population possible which characterised the early ages of Roman history; while the agricultural produce that came down the Tiber from Etruria ("sic fortis Etruria crevit") found its natural outlet in Rome. We now look to the sea as the great channel of civilisation; but the rivers played this part in early times. Along them alone was a large market for produce possible, which would bring about an extensive division of labour. Reber has translated Vitruvius, and his comparison of Greek and Roman temples is instructive. Nothing is more curious than the way in which the early Greek styles passed into *orders* of architecture. The Roman material was not good until marble was procured; but the Roman peculiarity was *construction*. The wall and the arch were, with them, all-important. The Basilica has influenced us more than the Parthenon. The account of painting and of art till its downfall after Marcus Aurelius, perhaps in consequence of the great plague which so thinned the educated and artistic classes, is good. The book is very instructive reading throughout; and its wealth of illustrations makes it also suitable to lie on the drawing-room table.

C. W. BOASE.

#### ART BOOKS.

*Biographical Catalogue of the Portraits at Longleat, the Seat of the Marquis of Bath.* By Mary Louisa Boyle. (Elliot Stock.) This very handsome little quarto, with its thick hand-made paper, beautiful type, pretty borders, initial letters, and vignettes, is not unworthy of the old family of the Thynnes or their splendid seat in Wiltshire. It is, nevertheless, a book which it is very difficult to review, as the portraits are treated with regard to the position which chance or convenience has assigned to them in the house, without respect either to chronological sequence or historical importance. Thus we leap from Fair Rosamond to the first Earl and Countess of Carnarvon (*temp. Charles I.*), from them to Tintoretto, and from Tintoretto to the present Marquis of Bath. This is no doubt an admirable arrangement for visitors whose desire for knowledge is excited by a picture *in situ*, but it makes it very difficult for the reader to obtain a comprehensive view of the collection. It pretends, however, to be nothing more than a catalogue, and we have seldom seen one on which so much care has been expended. The numerous biographies are written in a clever and agreeable style, and, as far as we have tested them, appear accurate as well as interesting. An Index to the portraits at the end makes the book valuable as a work of reference, and we trust that the example of the authoress will not have been set in vain. Catalogues of this kind for all the "great houses" full of "family portraits" are much to be desired. They would not only be a great boon to casual visitors, now too often at the mercy of ignorant housekeepers, but be useful to the student both of history and art. Although, however, this book may be taken in many respects as a model for imitation, we would suggest to anyone who undertakes a similar work that it would be better to preface the catalogue with a sketch of the family, introducing the needful references to

the portraits of the members mentioned. This would reduce the bulk of the catalogue itself, and prevent confusion. The index at the end should give dates as well as names. These modifications and additions would greatly alleviate the inconvenience of a collection of biographies arranged without regard to dates. An index to the painters should also be given.

*Des Précurseurs de la Renaissance.* By M. Eugène Muntz. (Paris: Librairie de l'Art.) This volume is worthy to inaugurate the splendid series of the Bibliothèque internationale de l'Art, the issue of which has already been announced in these pages. Although the author in his Preface modestly asserts that the book is not a history of the gestation of the Renaissance, but that to retrace some of the episodes which best characterise the revival of classical studies has been his sole ambition, his work, dealing, as it does, in a learned and brilliant way with all the most important Tuscan artists and patrons of art that prepared the way for the triumph of the sixteenth century, will be most useful to the general reader, than if it dealt minutely with every detail of the development. Beginning with Niccola Pisano, that strong uncouth herald of the change that was yet to be so long in coming, M. Muntz shows how the interval between the classicists of the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries was filled up with the labours of archaeologists and epigraphists, who prepared the way for the application of ancient principles of art based on larger and more accurate knowledge. The special value of the volume may be said to be the fullness with which M. Muntz has dealt with those aids to the development of the second Renaissance—the archaeologist, the collector, and the patron. Petrarch, Rienzi, Forzetta, Dondi, come in for their share of attention no less than Donatello, Masaccio, and Squarcione. In his sympathy with the classical spirit, M. Muntz goes so far as to pity the ignorance of Botticelli, Filippino Lippi, Perugino, and Pinturicchio, as compared with the knowledge of Mantegna, a little forgetful for the moment, we think, of the important part which the growth of naturalism played in the great development of art from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, and the peculiar interest which attaches to work in which the two spirits are imperfectly harmonised. At all events, the "ignorance" of these artists constitutes no small part of the pleasure of their work to us. It is only in their modern imitators that it becomes unpleasant and ridiculous. The text of M. Muntz, however, precludes him from dwelling on the development of naturalism, and it is the great merit of his book that he adheres to his text and does not diverge into irrelevant discussions or comment, however enticing. The first half of the essay—for such it is, though a long one—is a constant analysis of the art-work of the "Précurseurs" for the discovery of their classical elements. Donatello, Ghiberti, and the rest of them pass through his critical crucible, and even the pious Fra Angelico is found to yield some grains of pagan gold or dross. The newest, and as a contribution to art-knowledge the most important, part of the book is that devoted to the Medici and their marvellous collections. Inventories hitherto inedited have enabled M. Muntz to tell us more of the contents of the great palace in the Via Larga than we knew before. The author's learning and clear style are seen to advantage in the distinctness with which he draws the characters of the several Medici as patrons of art. The work concludes with an admirable account of Savonarola and his attitude towards art. The abundance and excellence of the illustrations add greatly to its value.

#### THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

This exhibition is always a pleasant one, and seldom much more, but this year it is duller than usual. Ordinary work by good artists and good work by ordinary artists crowd the walls; and, though there are few of the drawings that would not make a small room brighter and prettier, they are a little wearisome taken altogether. We also regret to say that the hanging is little improved. Merit, apart from reputation, is apparently unrecognised as a claim to good position; but there are two screens instead of one, and for this, at least, we are grateful. As far as we can judge from the obscurity with which it is surrounded, Constance E. Howell's "A Little Lady" (455)—a very pretty drawing of a Persian kitten in a basket—deserved a far better place than it has; and so, if we mistake not, did Mrs. H. Champion's "Lisette" (469); while Edith Capper's "Hard Life" (16), a serious study of an old woman with a bundle of faggots, fine, but not forced, in expression, and strong both in design and modelling, is pinched into a corner of the room. Even Mr. Ruskin, whose elaborate drawing, "In the Pass of Killiecrankie" (511), is placed in the centre of one of the screens, has reason to complain of the hanging of his other drawing, "Study of Box," which, though on a screen in the middle of the room, is too high for its accurate and minute workmanship to be seen without trouble.

Of Mr. Ruskin's drawings it is useless to say much. We all know how patient and careful they are, and how little beauty of composition or truth of aerial perspective they give us. In "The Pass of Killiecrankie" these virtues and defects are striking, but in the little "Study of Box," the perspective does not matter, and the drawing is almost perfect in its small way. The place of honour is occupied by a large and effective drawing by Joseph Knight, called "Lingering Light," which, in spite of the skill with which the rose-lit summits and the green twilight of the valley are rendered, does not please us so much as some other less ambitious effects of his in this exhibition—viz., his "A Breezy Day" (91) and "The Cotter's Field" (111).

To distinguish with anything like accuracy between the merit of the various landscapes and sea views here would need a very large extension of the existing vocabulary, and we shall therefore confine ourselves to a simple notice of such as caused us more than usual pleasure. Among these were J. O'Connor's "Evening on the Thames" (32), "Sandhill, North Wales," by Edwin Ellis (38), and "Oh Pleasant Eventide" (40), by F. Hamilton Jackson. On the whole, perhaps the most serious and successful endeavours not only to sketch, but to paint, a difficult effect is Arthur Severn's "Ice on the Thames" (186), and the cleverest and strongest of the more sketchy views are A. B. Donaldson's "Murano and San Cristoforo" (245) and "Rome from the Piazza del Pincio" (368). J. H. Leonard's "In Carmarthen Bay" (396) is fine in effect of light and colour, and has more feeling than most of the drawings here; and W. G. Addison's "Apple Blossom" (322) gives not only the colour and lightness of the blossom, but also the depth of the long grass full of flowers, so that it seems as though you could bury your arm and pick. The slightly tinted sketches of "Limehouse" (301) and "The Thames off Rotherhithe" (602) by W. T. M. Hawkesworth are clever, and Arthur G. Bell is broad and simple in his treatment of such seaside studies as "Unloading the Fishboat" (285). "The Blind Arched Gateway" (73) is the most agreeable drawing by Frank Dillon that we have seen of late years, and reminds us, by its breadth of treatment and clearness of light, of those scenes from Egypt which once used to delight us at

the Royal Academy. Alfred Parsons, Percy Tarrant, J. W. B. Knight, T. J. Soper, J. Talmage White, John M'Dougal, R. Phené Spiers, and C. R. Aston also contribute charming little works; and we must not omit to mention that Henry Moore and H. M. Marshall send drawings worthy of their reputation.

Of the exteriors and interiors of buildings there are some choice drawings, notably one by A. H. Haig—"In the Castle of Gripsholm, Sweden" (179)—perhaps, on the whole, the most masterly piece of work here; but John Evans is almost as sure of hand, and has a refinement of his own. His views in St. Mark's, Venice (346, 507, 528, and 604), are all very delicate and sweet in colour, and deft in imitation. Luther Hooper's "Staple Inn, Holborn," is also very good in light and colour, and a good, careful piece of sympathetic work.

With the exception of some charming little cottage scenes by Joseph Clark and J. Hayllar's "The Highest Bidder" (353) there is little worth notice among the figure subjects except J. H. Henshall's "Aumeris" (122) and those we have already alluded to; but Linnie Watt's "Far from the Madding Crowd" (258) is good as far as it goes, and R. W. Allan's "Fish Stall in Venice" (310) and "Seville Market" (22) are evidence of a strong and original painter.

Of "still life" there is a remarkable drawing by B. Spiers, called "A Bit of Wardour Street" (310), but it is remarkable chiefly for care and skill thrown away upon a number of ugly articles arranged in a very ugly manner. Far more effective and beautiful is Millicent Gros's "Souvenir of Algeria" (197). Helen Thornycroft's refined studies of flowers and glass, Victoria Dubourg's "Roses," Mrs. Rossiter's "Birds," and other studies of the same kind by other hands show the popularity of this branch of art.

F. Calcott's statuette, called "A Mother's Love," is full of natural grace, and is another welcome instance of the new vitality of modern sculpture.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES ON THE TERRA D' OTRANTO.

##### II.

###### "SPECCHIE" AND "TRUDDHI."

The neighbouring *piedra fitta* of the Specchia di Santa-Teresa associates a megalithic monument with a specimen of another class of monuments belonging to a very early period—I might almost say *prehistoric* without the common abuse of this vague term—which are, on the Italian mainland, peculiar to the Terra d'Otranto, where they occur in considerable numbers. I allude to what are popularly called *specchie*, which are commonly supposed to be the remains of watch-towers similar to those with which all the coasts of Southern Italy were studded in the sixteenth century for the purpose of watching the sudden descents of the corsairs from Barbary, and of offering a refuge to the peasants when surprised in the fields. But, before speaking of the ancient *specchie* of the Terra d'Otranto, it may be well to mention a peculiar usage still kept up by the inhabitants of the two provinces of Bari and Lecce, in accordance with a tradition undoubtedly of the highest antiquity, which has faithfully preserved its details through the lapse of ages.

The traveller who visits these provinces, starting from a line drawn diagonally across the country from Trani on the Adriatic to Taranto on the Ionian Sea, cannot fail to be struck by the fact that almost all the fields, and especially those occupied by thickets of ancient olive-trees, are enclosed with walls of uncemented stones; and that in each there is a round construction exactly reproducing, though on a smaller scale, the type, arrangements, and mode of building

which characterise the *nuraghi* of Sardinia, the *sesi* of the Island of Pantelleria, and the *talayots* of the Balearic Islands. This kind of construction is called in the country *truddhi*, an alteration of the Latin *trullum*, in conformity with the phonetic laws of the local dialect, which approximate closely to those of the Sicilian.

Like the *nuraghe*, the *truddhi* is a kind of massive conical tower, formed of a pile of uncemented stones very slightly hewn, with an outside casing of somewhat more careful, though still irregular, workmanship. Inside this mass of stones is a round chamber, shaped like a *tholos*, the conical vault of which has been formed by a succession of circular courses overlapping one another. A low door with a stone lintel gives access to this chamber. In most cases there is only one—in the lower part of the solid portion of the tower. Sometimes, however, when the *truddhi* is of unusually large dimensions, a second chamber of the same shape is built over the first, forming an upper story, and approached by a narrow flight of steps running along the side of the tower—steps which, it should be added, are always set in the outer casing even when there is no second chamber, for, forming a spiral round the *truddhi*, they lead to the paved platform which forms the top of the building, and gives it the shape of a truncated cone. This platform is not always absolutely horizontal, but sometimes forms a kind of circular roof, very gently sloping, with a boss in the centre. It should also be remarked that, when the execution of the *truddhi* is especially careful, the sides of the cone are not in one continuous slope, but there are two or three slightly retreating stages—another point in which their construction resembles that of the *nuraghi*.

The *truddhi* serves as a shelter against bad weather, and as a dwelling-place by night during the agricultural season. It is rendered necessary by the peculiar habits of the people. Here, as throughout the South of Italy, the peasants do not live, as in Western Europe, in villages and hamlets scattered over the face of the country. They herd together in populous cities or in large towns situated at a distance of five or six leagues, or even farther, from one another. In the provinces where insecurity is the permanent condition of things, like Basilicata and Calabria, the labourer, to avoid being robbed by bandits, is compelled to waste several hours every day in walking out to his farm and home again. Sometimes the peasants travel in large bands for mutual defence; they march like a regiment to the ground where they are to work or to gather in the crops, and bivouac on it for two or three days with only the branches of trees for shelter. In the provinces of Bari and Lecce brigandage has always been unknown; the property is more divided, or at least more habitually parcelled out, in the hands of small freeholders. The peasant cultivates his field by himself, or merely with the help of two or three labourers. The use of the *truddhi*, in which he can sleep in perfect security, relieves him from the grievous loss of time caused by the daily return to the town, and, by furnishing him with a temporary dwelling, allows him to live in the field as long as it is necessary to do so. Sometimes, indeed, though very rarely, this kind of construction is changed into a permanent home. For instance, there is a village in the mountain above Fasano, which I visited, called Albero-Bello, which consists wholly of houses shaped like *truddhi*, called in this district *casedde*—i.e., *caselle*. There is another of the same kind which has grown up within the last few years on the estates of the Prince of Frasso, about five miles to the west of San-Vito de Normanni, in the province of Lecce. The modern employment of the *truddhi* at the South-east extremity

of the Italian mainland will probably have to be taken into account, at least for purposes of analogy, in the still keenly controverted question of the real purpose of the mysterious *nuraghi* of Sardinia. It is a powerful argument in favour of the opinion that they were intended for human habitation.

It would be impossible even to attempt to establish a chronology and to assign dates to the *truddhi*, hundreds of thousands of which cover the plains of the two provinces to which their use is limited. I have seen some built with my own eyes. On the other hand, a very large number have long been deserted, and are fast crumbling away, their very site being now indicated merely by a shapeless heap of stones. But they are built in conformity with a tradition which is so universally established, as regards the choice of materials, and the shape and arrangement of the building, that there are no means whatever of distinguishing those which are really ancient from those which were made but yesterday. They are of no particular epoch. It is, however, beyond a doubt that a practice at once so foreign to the other Italian populations, as well as to the various civilisations which, since the first arrival of the Hellenic colonists in the country, have successively made their influence felt, and so thoroughly in conformity with the vestiges of their manners and industry which the earliest inhabitants of certain of the islands of the Western basin of the Mediterranean have bequeathed to us—it is, I say, beyond a doubt that the origin of such a practice must be traced to a past anterior to written history; and that, handed down from generation to generation by the force of habit, it goes back to the primitive manners of the Iapygo-Mesapian populations, before they were Hellenised by contact with the Tarentines and the traders who frequented their coasts. For it is certainly a fact by no means without significance that, on the side of Apulia, the limit of the actual employment of the constructions here spoken of precisely corresponds to what formed in antiquity the ethnographical limit between the Messapians and Apulians.

These observations on the mode in which the use of the *truddhi* has been perpetuated to our own days may be of some interest in themselves. But it seemed to me more particularly that they would form an almost indispensable introduction to what I had to say of the ancient monuments commonly known as *specchie*. In fact, the first impression produced on the spectator's mind by the sight of these *specchie*, which, both in dimensions and in appearance, are singularly like large *nuraghi*, is that they are simply *truddhi* of more ancient date and of colossal size.

So far as can be judged from their present half-ruinous condition, the *specchie* are likewise masses of rough-hewn stones without mortar, in the shape of truncated cones, with an outer casing more carefully executed than the rude masonry of the interior, but always irregular in character. Their structure is precisely similar to that of the modern *truddhi*, and their materials are identical; but they are on a much larger scale.

Many circumstances attest the very high antiquity of the *specchie* of the Terra d'Otranto—their distribution, independent of the sites of the historic towns of the country, the walls of which show in their construction unmistakeable tokens of Hellenic influence; their ruined state, which often dates ages back, for the scholars of the early Renaissance, like Galateo, saw them as we see them at the present day; and, finally, the popular accretions and legends which cluster round them. The peasants cannot approach them without strong feelings of dread. They were built, as they will have it, by the Devil himself; he

buried treasures beneath them over which he keeps watch with jealous care; and he would strangle the bold seeker who should come in quest of these treasures. When you visit the *specchie* of a parish, your guides suspect you of being a bit of a sorcerer without confessing it.

I know not whether it is these popular superstitions that have defended the *specchie* against the enterprising curiosity of the archaeologists. To the present day not a single one has been ransacked. A few years ago Signor L. de Simone undertook the exploration of that of Calone, one of the most gigantic of all, which is to be seen about half-a-mile from the coast as you go from Lecce to Otranto. It is 256 metres round at its base, and its height on the side which is best preserved is still above 17 metres. It is said to have remained intact till the period of the First Empire, when an English frigate cannonaded it for several hours, and partially demolished it, taking it, from the sea, for a formidable military work. But Signor de Simone was soon compelled by malaria to abandon the works before any result had been obtained. This absolute freedom from investigation prevents any certainty as to whether the resemblance between the ancient *specchie* and the modern *truddhi* is purely external and fortuitous, or amounts to a complete similarity—whether the former enclose within their mass of stones a chamber like that of the latter. We have as yet no certain data to settle the hotly contested question as to the real nature and purpose of the *specchie*. Opinions equally varied with those which prevail on the subject of the *nuraghi* of Sardinia have been put forward by local antiquaries on these enigmatical buildings. In these, as in those, some scholars recognise forts and watch-towers; others, ornamental tombs; and a third school, dwelling-places. Of these three explanations, the first appears to me the least probable; I am most inclined to the third, relying especially on their analogy to the *truddhi*. Meanwhile, until regular excavations are undertaken, the opinion which attributes to the *specchie* a funerary character must not be too absolutely rejected. And in case of its being found true, Signor de Simone, who hesitates, like myself, to decide the question in its present position in the affirmative, justly points out that the *specchie* of the old Iapygo-Messapian territory may be compared with certain tumuli in the Isle of Symé, which are formed by heaping together large stones, instead of piling up earth.

FRANÇOIS LENORMANT.

#### ART SALES.

A SALE of modern pictures more important and interesting than any that have lately fallen under the hammer took place on Saturday last at Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods'. The canvases had formed the collection of Mr. Burnett, of Phillimore Gardens. They comprised water-colour drawings and oil pictures, the work both of foreign and English artists. But, while the water-colours were generally not remarkable, the oil pictures were on the whole very noteworthy; and, while the foreign paintings included but two or three by artists of high merit, the English pictures were mainly the work of eminent men. One very noticeable feature in the collection was a picture which has been described as having made the reputation of its painter, Mr. E. J. Gregory, one of the most brilliant members of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters. But Mr. Gregory's work in Mr. Burnett's collection was a work in oils, and remarkable as much for insight into character as for its victory over certain of the technical difficulties of painting. It is called "Dawn," and it represents an ordinary modern drawing-room—the corner of it near to the windows, by

which stands a grand piano. The morning is early, or the night late; a dance is not yet quite over, but the yellow gas-light will not be able to struggle much longer with the gray blue flood of dawn now penetrating into the chamber. At the piano, and still faithful to the keyboard and the task, sits an exhausted paid musician, too weary not to yawn, and too polite to yawn except in secret, and at the curve of the instrument stand two figures, the leading ones of the story, such as it is. The one is a beauty who has already been the recipient of many admirations; the other, an idler who has flattered so much that it has become a too laborious business to flatter with any symptom of sincerity. The delusion of his earnestness can hardly be maintained. A thorough student of character is revealed in the author of this picture, but the success of the labour that has been bestowed on the execution shows us likewise an artist for whom painting, and not literature, is the proper medium of expression. The sum of £430 was realised for this canvas at Saturday's sale. Mr. Hook's pictures all of them realised still higher prices. One of the finest of these was his "Gathering Seaweed, Coast of Brittany," a picture remarkable for having preserved to its completion the unity and harmony of the original conception; noteworthy likewise as an instance—and instances are not too frequent even in Mr. Hook's admirable canvases—of the due relation of the figures to the landscape. This picture realised £913. Another work of Mr. Hook's, "A Sailor's Wedding Party"—a canvas, like the last, dating from about eighteen years ago—realised £1,060; while a third, "Home with the Tide," exhibited at the Royal Academy only about one year since, fetched no less a sum than £1,333. Of other contemporary work by English painters there was little demanding record; and though the foreign work contained at least one example by Jacquet, an artist recently notorious, the best French picture was by Jules Lefebvre, and it was not without offence. Rarely has a more debased type of the female figure been studied with greater devotion or a more curious accuracy. Rarely has such well-considered draughtsmanship been lavished on a theme so empty of inspiration. The work was very tiny, and the amusing price obtained for it—£38—expressed not the French appreciation of the artist, but the English estimate of his theme. Pierre Billet's masculine brush is better understood; his two pictures sold respectively for £472 and £525. The remaining work worth notice was earlier work. Among the water-colours, "A View of a French Town," by Cotman—fairly but not finely representative of his architectural draughtsmanship—sold for £52 10s.; a Dewint distinctly ugly in composition, but with the excellent tonality of the master, fetched £63; and a drawing by William Hunt, comparable only with his very finest productions, and so justifying in a measure the fame by which his more insignificant drawings profit, realised £105. Among earlier English oil paintings, we must note a somewhat sketchy picture by Constable, interesting both by its treatment and its theme—"The Opening of Waterloo Bridge." It scarcely reached £100. By William Müller, who understood the landscape of the East much more completely than the landscape of England, there was one somewhat important example. It was a view in Wales, and it sold for £572, the artist's scanty understanding of the sentiment of British landscape having apparently done little in diminution of a fame really due to brilliant handiwork.

The sale of Lord Beaconsfield's remaining art treasures, which took place at Messrs. Sotheby's on Monday, included very few objects of real artistic interest. Some Blakes his lordship had probably inherited from his

father. A daily contemporary would probably decline to plead guilty to exaggeration in having hinted that Lord Beaconsfield's taste in portraiture was confined to the desire to multiply examples of the portrait of Mr. Wyndham Lewis. Certainly Lord Beaconsfield's collection was not that of a typical collector.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE interesting frescoes by Botticelli, recently removed from the Lemmi villa, near Florence, have been received at the Louvre.

MR. WALTNER, who has of late etched so much and so unequally, has etched nothing better than the plate he has lately finished for Mr. Arthur Tooth—"The Besieged," after Frank Holl. The original artist is not a colourist, but he is "a tonist," and it is, perhaps, to his skill in dealing with gradations of black and gray, in masses well distributed, that we owe to him so many of the lugubrious themes the choice of which some have associated with his own sentiment. Be this as it may, Mr. Holl's painting is, from its avoidance of colour and its preference for light and shade, peculiarly fitted for the facile translation of the modern etcher. And Mr. Waltner has done his work with freedom and dash. The subject may yet be in the memory of our readers, who have probably seen the exhibited canvas. The time chosen is some moment late in the siege of a city; the scene, some humble interior, in which a mother and two children await the event. The mother is a square, bared-armed woman of between thirty and forty. She gazes anxiously, with worn face, out of the window, past which troop a company of armed men. Her hand is round the shoulders of her elder child, and the child is herself aware of their critical condition—like her mother, the look of starvation has settled on her face. The third person of the group—the unconscious three-year-old baby—is seated alone at the table, and takes her morning meal (a bowl of food the others have spared for her) with perfect contentment and unconsciousness of ill. Mr. Waltner has retained in his plate the melancholy interest which belongs to the first design.

THE Great Historic Galleries for March has an excellent photograph of Mrs. Hope's Metzu—"A Gentleman Writing"—which was exhibited at Burlington House last winter. The other illustrations are from miniatures by Cosway, including three of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, which belong to the Queen.

M. MASPERO has been lately at work upon the small pyramid of El-Koóla, situated about half-way between El-Kenán and the ruins of Hieraconopolis. The pyramid is somewhat roughly and irregularly constructed of limestone blocks, the base being about fifty feet square, and the height between thirty and forty feet, though it must originally have been about fifty feet from base to apex. The work of investigation has, in this instance, proved fruitless, neither entrance passage nor inner chambers of any kind having been found, notwithstanding that the pyramid has been nearly destroyed in the attempt to extract from it a secret which it would appear never to have enshrined. The pyramid seems, in fact, to have been only a solid superstructure. Probably, if it were levelled to the ground, a subterraneous excavation of the kind found in the valley of the Tombs of the Kings might be discovered in the rock upon which it is elevated.

THE Portfolio contains a very fine piece of etching by Ludwig Otto, after a head by H. von Angell.

*The Gazette des Beaux-Arts* opens this month with an important article by M. Lenormant on the terra-cotta statuettes, &c., found at Tarentum. M. Charles Ephrussi describes the drawings of his de la Salle collection in the Louvre, and several excellent reproductions of these are given. Louis Knaus is reviewed by M. de Lostalot; and our last Royal Academy exhibition of "Old Masters" is highly praised by Louis Gonse, who acknowledges that "les Anglais sont passés maîtres en matière d'expositions de tableaux anciens."

*L'Art* for the 12th inst. contains two etchings of high merit. One is by P. Teysonnieres after a picture of the Piazza of St. Mark's, Venice, by Guardi, which admirably preserves the breadth of light and the animation of the figures; the other is by L. Delrosses, after "Les Lavandières," by Boucher, a rich composition abounding in artifice and grace. In the fourth part of the study of David d'Angers we are given some more samples of his medallions. That of Marie-Anne-Agathe Arago, an old lady in a French cap, is very fine.

Of the first exhibition of the New York Etching Club now being held, a very pleasant and certain assurance of its interest and merit has come to us in the shape of an illustrated Catalogue containing no less than eight etchings. F. S. Church leads the way with one of his individual fancies, a drawing of a witch's daughter, seated quite comfortably on a moon, and taking counsel of an owl. The others, with the exception of a head by F. Dielman, are bits of landscape by Henry Farrer, M. N. and Peter Moran, Stephen Parish, Kruseman van Elten, and J. M. Falconer.

M. ANTONIN PROUST has the approval of the President of the French Republic for the appropriation of the old "Cour des Comptes" and the cavalry barracks on the Quai d'Orsay for the Musée des Arts décoratifs. The sum wasted to make the necessary alterations and additions to the existing buildings is, according to the present proposal, to be raised by a lottery.

ANOTHER supplement has lately been issued of Seemann's *Kunst-historische Bilderbogen*. This time a short explanatory text accompanies the sheets of illustrations. The supplement is valuable as illustrating mediaeval miniature painting and early Italian sculpture.

AN important archaeological discovery has been made close to Liège on some property belonging to M. Emile de Laveleye. A score of antique bronzes, including two statuettes of women and three heads of Mercury, have been unearthed in excellent preservation. They are thought to have formed part of a large fountain, and to belong to the beginning of the third century.

THE Société d'Emulation des Côtes du Nord has begun the publication, in parts, of an album, which will contain reproductions of the most interesting objects of antiquity found in Brittany, with notes upon the circumstances of their finding, &c., and upon the museum in which they are now to be seen. One part has already appeared (Saint-Brieuc: Guyon), containing three plates; and there will be ten parts in all, issued at the price of seven francs a part.

PART III. of *American Etchings* contains a very beautiful work by Henry Farrer.

IT is proposed to convert the Château of St-Cloud and part of the park into a place of recreation like the Crystal Palace.

WE learn that the student of the Ecole française at Athens who has prepared the Catalogue of the objects preserved in the Constantinople Museum is M. Salomon Reinach, who has been employed during the last two

years in superintending the excavations at Kyme and Myrina. We omitted to state that the Catalogue would appear in Turkish and French.

*Correction.*—Last week we inadvertently spoke of Miss North's collection of pictures of tropical scenery and vegetation, which she proposes to present to the nation at Kew, as numbering "some 1,200 or 1,500." The actual number, we understand, is about 600.

### THE STAGE.

MR. TOOLE's theatre is one of the few playhouses of London at which, in these days of frequent change of aim on the part of our managers, it is still easy to be sure of the intentions of a new piece. Like the Criterion, Mr. Toole's theatre is devoted to noisy fun. At the one playhouse the minor deceptions practised by men upon their female belongings, and the consequences these entail, form the basis of a comedy through which Mr. Wyndham hurries and bustles. At the other, Mr. Toole is certain to illustrate, with a superfluity of "gag" and of caricature, the troubles of a quite unimpeachable member of the lower middle class. Mr. Byron's new piece, "Auntie," fits Mr. Toole's theatre. It is not, or it does not seem to be, very carefully considered. Throughout its course, the probabilities are now and again cheerfully violated; and it hardly pretends to serious interest. But Mr. Byron is an observer and a wit, and he would find it difficult to complete even one of his lesser efforts without betraying the intelligence of his manner of studying commonplace humanity and his faculty of sharp and pointed repartee. The character that gives the name to the present production is a relative who has every disagreeable quality that it ever occurred to the satirical dramatist to bestow upon a mother-in-law; but who is without any shadow of a mother-in-law's claims upon our indulgence. The principal sufferer from the persecutions of this relation is represented by Mr. Toole, who, under a new name, offers us his ancient effects. In Miss Eliza Johnstone, who acts the Aunt, the theatre has an actress of humour, and in Miss Emery and Miss Liston it has actresses of charm. An audience unwilling to be critical will find in the whole performance some excuse for being entertained.

### MUSIC.

THE performance of Berlioz's "Faust" at the Albert Hall last Wednesday evening attracted a large and enthusiastic audience. The brilliant Hungarian March, the delicate Ballet of Sylphs, and the characteristic Mephisto Serenade were rapturously applauded and encored, and the general reception of the whole work showed how well it is understood, and how popular it has become. In so wide an arena as that of the Albert Hall, it is, of course, impossible to get an entirely satisfactory rendering of the solo parts, but the artistes did their best, and contributed much to the success of the evening. Madme. Marie Roze was the Margarita, and interpreted her share of the music with much feeling; she pleased especially in the "King of Thule" ballad. Mr. Vernon Rigby took the important part of Faust, and, with the exception of the beginning of the trio in the second part, sang with great care, and acquitted himself most creditably. Mr. F. King gave an effective but at times slightly overmarked rendering of Mephistopheles; and Mr. Henry Pvatt sang in his usual style the "Brander" music. Mr. J. Barnby deserves great praise for the effective choral singing.

IN consequence of the success attending the Thursday evening concerts at the Royal

Victoria Hall, it is proposed to give an additional concert in the week. A series of Monday evening concerts will be started, and the programme will consist of concerted and instrumental music, interspersed with recitals in costume.

THE dates of the fifth season of the Richter Concerts are announced as follows:—May 5, 8, 15, 22; June 2, 5, 12, 19, and 26. The programmes will include several interesting novelties. At the first concert, Brahms' new concerto for piano and orchestra will be given; and at the third, Liszt's "Graner Messe." This latter work, one of Liszt's most important compositions, was noticed in these columns on the occasion of its performance last year at the Antwerp "Liszt Festival." At the fourth, we shall have Schubert's cantata, "Das Waldfräulein," for solo and chorus. We are also promised a new symphony in D by Dvorak (dedicated to Herr Richter), and other important works which will be duly announced. All the Beethoven symphonies, with the exception of the first and second, will be given, and also the "Missa Solemnis." Herr E. Schieber will be leader, Herr Frantzen chorus director, and Herr Hans Richter conductor. We are sorry that at the first concert, on Friday, May 5, Brahms' second concerto for pianoforte and orchestra is announced to be performed for the first time in England by Mr. Eugene D'Albert. The above-mentioned date is also fixed for the "Rheingold," the first night of the "Ring des Nibelungen" at Her Majesty's Theatre. As the "Ring" will of course demand the attention of the press and attract many of the musical public, we would suggest the advisability of deferring, if possible, the performance of the concerto to a later date.

THE first season of the Grand German Opera and Wagner Cyclus will commence at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane on May 18, with "Lohengrin." There will be two series of performances, during which "Lohengrin" will be given four times, "Tannhäuser" three, "Fliegende Holländer" three, "Meistersinger" four, "Tristan und Isolde" three, "Fidelio" three, and "Cosi Fan Tutte" and "Euryanthe" each twice. The artists engaged for these performances are chiefly from the Hamburg Opera House. The chorus has been selected from the best voices of the Royal Opera Houses in Hamburg, Hanover, Schwerin, &c. The mise-en-scène, costumes, &c., designed and executed in Germany, are said to be of the most complete description. The orchestra will be that of Herr Franke's "Richter Concerts," and Herr Hans Richter will conduct all the performances.

MESSRS. SCHULZ-CURTIUS announce the fourth season of "Symphony Concerts" at St. James's Hall on the following dates:—May 1, 12, 18; June 8, 15, and 22. Mr. Charles Hallé will be conductor, and Mr. Ludwig Straus leader. Prof. A. Wilhelmj has promised to make his first *entrée* in London at these concerts after his long absence in America and Australia. The programmes will be composed of standard works. The proceeds of these six symphony concerts will be devoted to the funds of the Royal College of Music.

MR. GANZ announces his usual series of five orchestral concerts, to commence on Saturday, April 22. We are promised as novelties F. Liszt's symphony to Dante's "Divina Commedia" for orchestra and female chorus, and a new symphony in D by Sgambati in five movements. Berlioz's "Symphony fantastique" will be repeated, and possibly a performance of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris" will be given.

MR. WILLIAM CHAPPELL is preparing a new and much enlarged edition of his well-known *Popular Music of the Olden Time*.

## William Blackwood &amp; Sons' List.

This day is published.

**THE FIXED PERIOD:** a Novel.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

(Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.)  
2 vols., fcpap. 8vo, 12s.

1 vol., crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**MORE THAN KIN:** a Novel.

By M. P.

**BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR:** a Novel.

By E. D. GERARD.

New Edition. Complete in 1 vol., crown 8vo, 6s.

**BUSH-LIFE IN QUEENSLAND;**

Or, John West's Colonial Experiences.

By A. C. GRANT.

New Edition. Complete in 1 vol., crown 8vo, 6s.

Third and Cheaper Edition.

**AT HOME IN FIJI.**

By C. F. GORDON CUMMING.

Post Svo, with Illustrations and a Map, 7s. 6d.

This day is published, crown 8vo, 5s.

**RECAPTURED RHYMES:**

Being a Batch of Political and other Fugitives Arrested and Brought to Book.

By H. D. TRAILL.

Now ready.

**THE REVOLT OF MAN.**

Post Svo, 7s. 6d.

Published by Command of Her Majesty.

**SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.**By the Rev. A. A. CAMPBELL, Minister of Craithie.  
Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

Edinburgh and London: WILLIAM BLACKWOOD &amp; SONS.

CLARENCEON PRESS  
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

In 2 vols., demy 8vo, cloth, price £1 16s.

**THE REIGN of WILLIAM RUFUS** and the ACCESSION of HENRY the FIRST. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., LL.D., Honorary Fellow of Trinity College.

Second Edition, in 3 vols., demy 8vo, cloth, price £2 10s.

**MONUMENTA RITUALIA ECCLESIAE ANGLICANAЕ:** the occasional Offices of the Church of England according to the old use of Salisbury, the Prayer in English, and other Prayers and Forms. With Dissertations and Notes. By WILLIAM MASKELL, M.A.

Third Edition, demy 8vo, cloth, price 15s.

**THE ANCIENT LITURGY of the CHURCH of ENGLAND**, according to the uses of Sarum, York, Hereford, and Bangor, and the Roman Liturgy arranged in parallel columns. With Preface and Notes. By WILLIAM MASKELL, M.A.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 5s. 6d.

**NOTES on the CANONS of the FIRST FOUR GENERAL COUNCILS.** By WILLIAM BRIGHT, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch., Regius Prof. of Ecclesiastical History.London:  
HENRY FROWDE, Oxford University Press Warehouse,  
7, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

**RECORDS of the PAST:**  
Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments, published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Edited by S. BIRCH, LL.D.

With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 3s. 6d.  
London: S. BAGSTER & SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

THE ACADEMY.

[MARCH 25, 1882.—No. 516.]

AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

**A STORY OF TWO YEARS.**

By MRS. MELDRUM.

2 vols., post 8vo, price 12s.

Edinburgh: OLIPHANT, ANDERSON, &amp; FERRIER. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, &amp; CO.

Now ready, large 8vo, cloth, 390 pp., 106 Woodcuts, price 8s.

**GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND OF NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.**

By W. JEROME HARRISON, F.G.S.,

Science Demonstrator for the Birmingham School Board, late Curator Leicester Town Museum.

To the detailed description of the Geological Features of each County, there are added lists of the local Scientific Societies, Museums, Maps and Memoirs of the Geological Survey, and the more important books and papers written by private workers.

LONDON: KELLY &amp; CO., 51, GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C.; and SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, &amp; CO., STATIONERS' HALL COURT, E.C.

Quarterly, price 2s. 6d.

**THE MODERN REVIEW.**

CONTENTS FOR APRIL.

ECCLISIASTES. By T. TYLER, M.A.

MATERIALISM. By Mr. Justice RICHMOND.

THE SEVEN OECUMENICAL COUNCILS. By JOHN HUNT, D.D.

ELIZABETH STUART, QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.—I. By H. SCHÜTZ WILSON.

MR. RYHS DAVIDS' HIBBERT LECTURES. By Professor H. KERN, D.D.

ALFONSO in MARMORA. By G. S. GODKIN.

POOR-LAW RELIEF and PRIVATE CHARITY. By H. SHAEN SOLLY, M.A.

JANE AUSTEN and CHARLOTTE BRONTE. By A. ARMITT.

NOTES and DISCUSSIONS.

DARWINIANISM and RELIGION. By H. W. CROSSKEY, F.G.S.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Published for the Proprietors by JAMES CLARKE &amp; CO., 13 and 14, Fleet-street, London.

**MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.**

No. 270. For APRIL. Price 1s.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.

FORTUNE'S FOOL. By JULIAN HAWTHORNE. Chapters XVIII.—XXI.

QUEEN ELIZABETH at HATFIELD. By R. T. GUNTON. Part II.

RATIONAL DRESS REFORM. By LADY HARBERTON.

ON MGRAL DUTY towards ANIMALS. By the BISHOP of CARLISLE.

ADRIFT. By MAT PROBYN.

TOURGENIEFF'S NOVELS as INTERPRETING the POLITICAL MOVE-

MENT in RUSSIA. By CHARLES EDWARD TURNER.

REMINISCENCES of TRAFALGAR. By C. R. HYATT.

JAMES and JOHN STUART MILL: Traditional and Personal Memorials. By J. S. STUART-GLENNIE.

THE STORY of the CHANNEL TUNNEL. TOLD by our GRAND-

CHILDREN. London: MACMILLAN &amp; CO.

**OUR CONTINENT.**

THE NEW AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

Price 6d. No. 4. Now ready.

UNDEL, GREEN APPLE BOUGH. (Continued.) HELEN CAMPBELL.

(Design by HOWARD FYFE. Engraving by FRANS FRENCH.)

LITERARY NOTES and ITEMS.

AT THE CONVENT: Poem. A. W. ROLLINS.

MISS WILDRIDGE. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

THE STILL HOUR. REV. J. L. RUSSELL.

AMERICAN VASE FORMS. DR. D. G. BRINTON.

(Design by J. PEASLEE.)

MY ACADEMIC CAREER. HON. ALBION W. TOURGEW.

THE HOUSEHOLD. HELEN CAMPBELL.

EDITORIALS—American Fiction; Southern Authors

HOW to ESCAPE NERVOUSNESS. DR. WM. A. HAMMOND, SURG. GEN. U.S. ARMY (retired).

RESULTS at a COLLEGE for BOTH SEXES. EDWARD H. MAGILL.

PRES. SWALLOWSWELL COLLEGE.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS. PERSONALS.

WHAT COMES of SWAPPING. FROM FRITZ REUTER.

IN EX-PREMIS: POEM. PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON.

VALE-TIE'S FATE. MRS. ALEXANDER.

AN AI T TALE at the LOUVRE. EMILY CRAWFORD.

WASHINGTON'S CARES. (WITH FACSIMILE.) DR. BENSON J. LOSSING.

(Design by W. T. RICHARDS. ENGRAVING BY J. W. LAUDERBACH.)

OUR NATIONAL PARKS—SOUTHERN FLORIDA. DR. F. L. OSWALD.

(Design by H. FABER. ENGRAVING BY H. M. SAYDOR and L. FABER.)

HOME HORTICULTURE. MRS. F. A. BENSON.

OUR SOCIETY. LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

THE EMERGENCY DRILL. LOUISE STOCKTON.

THE ART of ADORNMENT. KATE FIELD.

ECHO SONG. AUSTIN ANDERSON.

SOME of UNCLE REMUS'S VIEWS. UNCLE REMUS.

IN LIGHTER VEIN. MAX ADELER.

(Design by J. H. MITCHELL.)

OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, General Agents, 11, Bouvelarie-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

UNITARIAN BOOKS and TRACTS ON  
SALE at the UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS, 37, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.—CATALOGUE sent free.

AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

**A STORY OF TWO YEARS.**

By MRS. MELDRUM.

2 vols., post 8vo, price 12s.

Edinburgh: OLIPHANT, ANDERSON, &amp; FERRIER. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, &amp; CO.

Now ready, large 8vo, cloth, 390 pp., 106 Woodcuts, price 8s.

**GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND OF NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.**

By W. JEROME HARRISON, F.G.S.,

Science Demonstrator for the Birmingham School Board, late Curator Leicester Town Museum.

To the detailed description of the Geological Features of each County, there are added lists of the local Scientific Societies, Museums, Maps and Memoirs of the Geological Survey, and the more important books and papers written by private workers.

LONDON: KELLY &amp; CO., 51, GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C.; and SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, &amp; CO., STATIONERS' HALL COURT, E.C.

Quarterly, price 2s. 6d.

**THE MODERN REVIEW.**

CONTENTS FOR APRIL.

ECCLISIASTES. By T. TYLER, M.A.

MATERIALISM. By Mr. Justice RICHMOND.

THE SEVEN OECUMENICAL COUNCILS. By JOHN HUNT, D.D.

ELIZABETH STUART, QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.—I. By H. SCHÜTZ WILSON.

MR. RYHS DAVIDS' HIBBERT LECTURES. By Professor H. KERN, D.D.

ALFONSO in MARMORA. By G. S. GODKIN.

POOR-LAW RELIEF and PRIVATE CHARITY. By H. SHAEN SOLLY, M.A.

JANE AUSTEN and CHARLOTTE BRONTE. By A. ARMITT.

NOTES and DISCUSSIONS.

DARWINIANISM and RELIGION. By H. W. CROSSKEY, F.G.S.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Published for the Proprietors by JAMES CLARKE &amp; CO., 13 and 14, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, price 1s.

**STORY of a LONG and BUSY LIFE.**

Amplified from the REMINISCENCES which appeared in Chambers's Journal for January, 1882. With Portrait.

By W. CHAMBERS, LL.D.

Just published, price 4s.

**CHAMBERS'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

ENTIRELY NEW EDITION.

EDITED BY

ANDREW FINDLATER, M.A., LL.D.

Containing the MEANINGS of Words, their PRONUNCIATION and ETYMOLOGY; with an APPENDIX giving list of Words and Phrases from other Languages; Abbreviations, Prefixes and Suffixes, Mythological and Classical Names, &amp;c.

London and Edinburgh: W. &amp; R. CHAMBERS.

**L. N. FOWLER,**

PHRENOLOGIST and PUBLISHER.

Now ready, price 7s. 6d.

**THE PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE**

for 1881, neatly bound in cloth, contains numerous Articles on Phrenology, Physiognomy, and kindred subjects, besides much miscellaneous and interesting reading.

THE SELF-INSTRUCTOR in PHRENOLOGY, 2s. LECTURES on MAN, by L. N. FOWLER, 4s. THE PET of the HOUSEHOLD, by Mrs. FOWLER, 4s. AN IMPROVED BUST (in chino), 1s. 6d.

Imperial Buildings, Ludgate-circus, London, E.C.

**THE ARTIST'S CRITICAL RECORD.**

The APRIL issue will contain Exhaustive Criticisms of the Works in the Royal Scottish Academy, Dudley Gallery, Society of Lady Artists, Irish Fine Art Society, &amp;c.; also Articles of great interest to the Profession. Notes of Forthcoming Pictures, Art Gossip, &amp;c. Price 6d.; Annual Subscription, 7s.

London: R. TURNER, 108, Fleet-street, E.C.

**ENGLISH ETCHINGS.—Monthly, price**

3s. 6d.; Japanese Proof Parts, 2s.

Contents of Part XI. (APRIL)—THE OLD MILL-WHEEL, by E. Emeric de St. DALMAZ; ELFIN RIVELLES, by Robt. CURRIE; THE VILLAGE INN, by Oliver Baker. The First Vol., containing 10 parts, superbly bound, now ready, price 4s.—W. KEELES, 188, Fleet-street.

Just published, price 3s.

**THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS of NATIONAL PROGRESS**, including that of MORALITY. By G. GOBE, Esq., F.R.S.

WILLIAMS &amp; NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and 29, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

NEW POEMS BY G. F. ARMSTRONG.

At the end of March, in 1 vol., fcpap. 8vo, price 9s.

**A GARLAND from GREECE.** By GEORGE FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, M.A., Author of "Poems Lyrical and Dramatic," "Ugo: a Tragedy," "The Tragedy of Israel," &c.

London: LONGMANS &amp; CO.

IN ORDINARY TYPE.—Now ready.

**THE RAPID SHORTHAND WRITER.**

—valuable to Teachers, most useful to Students of Phonography, and highly interesting to all Journalists, the experience of a quarter of a century being brought to bear upon Legibility and Rapidity, and Reporting in General. 100 pages, crown 8vo, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

Leicester: M. A. ROBERTS &amp; CO., 4, Market-place.

**TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS and Others.** ROTARY MACHINE, Fast Cylinders—Folding Machines—

Others.—ROTARY MACHINE, Fast Cyl



13, Great Marlborough-street.  
**HURST & BLACKETT'S  
NEW WORKS.**

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX."  
Now ready, in 1 vol., crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**PLAIN SPEAKING.**  
By the AUTHOR of "JOHN HALIFAX."

**GRiffin, AHoy! A Yacht Cruise**  
to the LEVANT, and WANDERINGS in EGYPT, SYRIA, the HOLY LAND, GREECE, and ITALY in 1881. By General E. H. MAXWELL, C.B. 1 vol., with Illustrations, 15s.

**A CHRISTIAN WOMAN.** By  
Madame DE WITT, née GUIZOT. With a Preface by the AUTHOR of "JOHN HALIFAX." 1 vol., small 8vo, 5s. bound.

**LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARON-**  
ETAGE for 1882. Under the especial Patronage of her Majesty, and Corrected by the Nobility. Fifty-first Edition. 1 vol., royal 8vo, with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

**THE NEW NOVELS.**

**THE RAPIERS of REGENT'S  
PARK.** By JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Author of "Live it Down," &c. 3 vols.

**DOROTHY'S VENTURE.** By Mary  
CECIL HAY, Author of "Old Myddleton's Money," &c. 3 vols.

**IT IS NO WONDER: a Story of  
Bohemian Life.** By J. FITZGERALD MOLLOY. 3 vols.  
"Mr. Molloy, in his most recent novel, has given us an exceedingly powerful and fascinating story."—*Daily Telegraph*.

**GEHENNA; or, Havens of Unrest.**  
By the Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD, Author of "In Her Majesty's Keeping," &c. 3 vols.

"A starting and absorbing romance."—*Morning Post*.  
"In this brilliantly written story Mr. Wingfield has achieved no inconsiderable success."—*St. James's Gazette*.

**THISTLEDOWN LODGE.** By M. A.  
PAULL, Author of "Tim's Troubles," &c. 3 vols.

"Thistledown Lodge" is pleasant reading. The characters are carefully drawn: they are all distinctly human, and some of them are quietly attractive.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**THE QUESTION of CAIN.** By  
Mrs. CASHEL HOYE, Author of "A Golden Sorrow," &c. 3 vols.

"There is enough of plot and incident in this remarkable novel to make the fortune of half-a-dozen ordinary fictions."—*World*.

THIRD AND CHEAPER EDITION.

Now ready, in 1 vol., 6s. bound.

**SOPHY; or, the Adventures of a Savage.**  
By VIOLET FANE.

Author of "Denizil Place," &c.

"Sophy" is the clever and original work of a clever woman. Its merits are of a strikingly unusual kind. It is charged throughout with the strongest human interest, and abounds in novelty from beginning to end. It is, in a word, a novel that will make its mark.—*World*.

FOURTH AND CHEAPER EDITION.

Next week, in 1 vol., 6s. bound.

**MY LORD and MY LADY.**  
By Mrs. FORRESTER,  
Author of "Viva," "Mignon," &c.

**CHEAP EDITIONS.**

Each Work complete in 1 vol., price 5s. (any of which can be had separately), elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated by

Sir J. GILBERT, MILLAIS, HUNT, LEECH, POYNTER, FOSTER, TENNIEL, SANDYS, E. HUGHES, SAMBOURNE, &c.

**HURST & BLACKETT'S  
STANDARD LIBRARY**

OF CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature. Barbara's History. By Amelia B. Edwards.

John Halifax, Gentleman. Life of Irving. By Mrs. Oliphant.

The Crescent and the Cross. No Church.

Eliot Warburton. Charles's Mistake. By the Author of "John Halifax."

Nathalie. By Miss Kavanagh.

A Woman's Many Thoughts about Women. By the Author of "John Halifax."

Adam Grancie. By Mrs. Oliphant.

Sam Slick's Wise Sawas.

Cardinal Wiseman's Popes.

A Life for a Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."

Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb.

Margaret and her Bridesmaids.

Sam Slick's Old Judge.

Darion. By Elliot Warburton.

Sir B. Burke's Family Romance.

The Laird of Norlaw. By Mrs. Oliphant.

The Englishwoman in Italy.

Nothing New. By the Author of "John Halifax."

Freer's Life of Jeanne d'Albret.

The Valley of a Hundred Fires.

Burke's Romance of the Forum.

Adele. By Miss Kavanagh.

Studies from Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."

Grandmother's Money.

Jessopson's Book about Doctors.

Mistress and Maid. By the Author of "John Halifax."

Les Misérables. By Victor Hugo.

Mr. Oliver.

Love and Saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

Sam Slick's American Humour.

GEORGE BELL & SONS'  
BOOKS.

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION.

**BETWEEN WHILES; or, Way-**  
side Amusements of a Working Life. Edited by the Rev. B. H. KENNEDY, D.D., Canon of Ely. Fcap. 8vo, 6s.

[Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, & Co.]

Crown 8vo, paper cover, price 1s.

**HINTS for SHAKESPEARE.**

STUDY. Exemplified in an Analytical Study of "Julius Caesar." Especially intended for Candidates for Examination. By MARY GRANTON MOBERLY. [Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, & Co.]

Third Edition, price 10s. 6d., large post 8vo, gilt cloth.

**HENRY G. BOHN'S DICTIONARY**

of QUOTATIONS from the ENGLISH POETS, arranged according to Subjects. A comprehensive volume of 736 pages, hitherto privately printed, and selling occasionally at auctions at four to five guineas.

Fcap. 8vo, 6s.

**TRANSLATIONS and ORIGINAL  
PIECES.**

By the late CHARLES GIPPS PROWETT, M.A., formerly Fellow and Lecturer of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Edited by C. H. MONRO, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. [Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, & Co.]

In Bohn's Library binding, or fancy cloth.

**LA FONTAINE'S FABLES.**

Translated into English Verse, with a Preliminary Essay on the Fabulists, by ELIZUR WRIGHT. New Edition, with Notes, by J. W. M. GIBBS. 3s. 6d.

New Edition, with Enlarged Supplement.

**JOHNSON'S GARDENER'S DIC-**

TIONARY. Describing the Plants, Fruits, and Vegetables desirable for the Garden, and explaining the Terms and Operations employed in their Cultivation, With a New Enlarged Supplement, containing all Plants and Varieties to the End of the Year 1880. By N. E. BROWN, of the Herbarium, Kew. Post 8vo, 3s. 6d.; Supplement separately, 1s. 6d.

Fourth Thousand, Revised, imp. 8vo, 21s.

**MY GARDEN: its Plan and Culture.**

Together with a General Description of its Geology, Botany, and Natural History. By A. SMEE, F.R.S. With 1,300 Engravings on Wood.

"A book which ought to be in the hands of everyone who is fortunate enough to possess a garden of his own."

*Nature*.

Third Edition, Entirely Revised.

**SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY.**

Containing a Description and Life-size Drawing of Every British Plant. Edited and brought up to the Present Standard of Scientific Knowledge by T. BOSWELL (formerly SYME), LL.D., F.L.S., &c. With Popular Descriptions of the Uses, History, and Traditions of each Plant by Mrs. LANKESTER. The Figures by J. C. Sowerby, F.L.S.; J. De C. Sowerby, F.L.S.; J. W. Salter, A.L.S., F.G.S.; and J. E. Sowerby. 11 vols., £22 2s. Also in 83 parts, 6s. each.

Third Edition, large post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**RAMBLES in SEARCH of WILD  
FLOWERS,** and How to Distinguish Them. By M. PLUES, Author of "Rambles in Search of Flowering Plants," "British Grasses," &c. With Ninety-six Coloured Figures and numerous Cuts.

"This little book has already, we are pleased to note, attained its third edition. We sincerely wish that its continuance of public favour which it so well deserves."

*Saturday Review*.

Third Edition, Revised, crown 8vo, cloth limp, 4s. 6d.

**THE BOTANIST'S POCKET-**

BOOK. Containing, in a Tabulated Form, the Chief Characteristics of British Plants, with the Botanical Names, Soil or Situation, Colour, Growth, and Time of Flowering, of every Plant, Arranged under its own Order. With a Copious Index. By W. R. HAYWARD.

LONDON: GEORGE BELL & SONS,  
4, York-street, Covent-garden.

CHATTO & WINDUS'S

New Books.

OUIDA'S NEW NOVEL.

**IN MAREMMA:** a Novel. By Ouida. 3 vols., crown 8vo. At every Library.

NEW NOVEL BY JAMES PAYN.

**FOR CASH ONLY.** By James Payn. 3 vols., crown 8vo. At every Library.

ROBERT BUCHANAN'S NEW NOVEL.

**THE MARTYRDOM of MADELINE.** By ROBERT BUCHANAN, Author of "God and the Man," &c. 3 vols., crown 8vo. [April 15.]

**THE LIFE of GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.**

In Two Epochs. By BLANCHARD JERROLD. With nearly 100 Illustrations. 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth extra, 24s. [Nearly ready.]

**MEMORIES of OUR GREAT TOWNS,**

with Anecdotes concerning their Worthies and their Oddities. By Dr. JOHN DORAN, F.S.A. A New Edition. With Thirty-eight Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 7s. 6d.

**RECREATIONS of a LITERARY MAN;**  
or, Does Writing Pay? With Recollections of some Literary Men, and a View of a Literary Man's Working Life. By PERCY FITZGERALD. 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth extra, 21s. [Just ready.]

**STUDIES in MEN and BOOKS.** By R. LOUIS STEVENSON, Author of "With a Donkey in the Cevennes," &c. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s.

**BALLADS of LIFE, LOVE, and HUMOUR.**

By ROBERT BUCHANAN. With Frontispiece by Arthur Hughes. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s.

**SOME PRIVATE VIEWS.** By James Payn, Author of "By Proxy," &c. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"Not only do the essays show that irrepressible flow of good spirits which has made Mr. Payn's later novels so delightful, but they are full of wisdom."—*Athenaeum*.

**HALF-HOURS with FOREIGN  
NOVELISTS.** By HELEN and ALICE ZIMMERMANN. 2 vols., crown 8vo, 6s. each.

"All that could be desired."—*Times*. "Full of interest and information."—*Morning Post*.

**FAMILIAR SCIENCE STUDIES.** By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

"A Marvelous Comet" is perhaps the most attractive essay. . . . A most entertaining and instructive book."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**TUNIS, LAND and PEOPLE.** By Chevalier von HESSE-WARTEN. With illustrations. 8vo, cloth, 9s.

**VIGNETTES from NATURE.** By Grant ALLEN, Author of "The Evolutionist at Large." Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s.

**IRELAND UNDER the LAND ACT:**

Most recent information about Popular Leaders, League, Working Sub-Commissions, &c. With an Appendix of Leading Cases, giving Evidence in full, Judicial Dicta, &c. By E. CANT-WALL. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

**THE HAIR: its Treatment in Health, Weakness, and Disease.** By D. J. PINCUS. Crown 8vo, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

**FORENSIC ANECDOTES:** Humour and Curiosities of the Law and the Men of Law. By JACOB LAWRENCE. (New Volume of "The Mayfair Library.") Post 8vo, cloth limp, 2s. ed.

**STAUNTON'S LAWS and PRACTICE of  
CHESS.** Together with an Analysis of the Openings, and a Treatise on End-games. By HOWARD STAUNTON. Edited by ROBERT B. WORMALD. A New Edition. Small crown 8vo, cloth limp, 5s.

**A HISTORY of the CHAP-BOOKS of the  
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.** By JOHN ASHROW. With nearly 400 Illustrations, engraved in Facsimile of the Originals. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 7s. 6d.

On March 29, price One Shilling, Illustrated.

**BELGRAVIA for APRIL.**

CONTENTS: All Sorts and Conditions of Men: an Impossible Story, by Walter Besant and James Rice. (Illustrated by Fred Barnard.) The Famous French Conjuror, by Andrew Wilson, F.R.S. (Illustrated.)—Found at Blazing Star, by Bert Andrews.—The Devil's Trap, by Rev. M. H. Hayes, M.A.—About Yorkshire, by Katherine S. Macquoid. (With Six Illustrations by Thomas R. Macquoid.)—A Special Service, by Frederick Boyle.—Parting, by E. Sharpe Young.—A Slashing Reviewer, by Percy Fitzgerald.—The Admiral's Ward, by Mrs. Alexander.

On March 29, price One Shilling. THE

**GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for APRIL.**

CONTENTS: Dust: a Novel, by Julian Hawthorne.—The Future of Victoria, by Ouida.—Richard Cobden, by A. N. MacNicol.—The God of Plautus, by Richard A. Proctor.—The Egyptian Question, by A. H. Mackellar.—The Crimean War, by Alfred Thayer.—The Black Hawk, by Karl Blund.—The Poets' Birds, by Phil Hobson.—Chancery at Woodstock, by John W. Hale, M.A.—Science Notes, by W. Mattieu Williams.—Table Talk, by Sylvanus Urban.

London: CHATTO & WINDUS, Piccadilly, W.